

CHINA

CHINA



MAIL

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No. 34596.

HONG KONG, THURSDAY, MAY 25, 1950.

Price: 20 Cents.

"SKANDEX"

SKANDEX advertisement text

PEKING RECOGNITION CRITICISED BY EDEN

Bevin defends policy in Commons debate on China

"NO CONCESSIONS"

British recognition of Communist China was unfortunate both in timing and method, and has brought Britain no advantages at all, the Conservative deputy leader, Mr. Anthony Eden, charged today.

Death of Earl Wavell

London, May 24. Field-Marshal Earl Wavell, one of the great Allied leaders of World War II, died in a private nursing home on Wednesday after falling to recover from a major abdominal operation, performed on May 5. He was 67.

Earl Wavell died at 11.05 a.m. at the nursing home where he had undergone an abdominal operation on May 5. He suffered a relapse on Sunday.

During the war, Earl Wavell successfully took command of areas where Britain's power was at low ebb, and by his ability retrieved the British fortunes. His chief military fame of the war was won as commander-in-chief in the Middle East. As Vice-roy of India, in the last half of the war, his efforts contributed to turning India from a state of near revolt to a wholehearted backing of the Allied war effort. — United Press.

Three suspects in grenade case held

Three Chinese men were arrested by the police yesterday on suspicion of having been connected with the hand-grenade throwing incident outside the "Sing Tao Jih Pao" on May 8.

It was learned that during the arrest of the men a large number of documents were seized by the Police.

Shortly after 8 p.m. on May 8 a Chinese was seen to throw a hand grenade at the building of the "Sing Tao Jih Pao." The explosion took the life of an 11-year-old girl, Tang Shun-king, while nine other persons were injured.

In connection with this incident, two weeks ago a Chinese was fined \$350 by Mr. Yin-ching Lo for giving the police false information and yesterday a 19-year-old boy was sentenced to three months hard labour by Mr. Reynolds for creating a public mischief by giving the police false information which led to the arrest and detention of another man.

The Weather

At 10.00 GMT (8 a.m. HKST) an anticyclone dominated Japan. To the S. a depression appears to exist over S. China. From it a strong easterly wind is blowing through the Southern Loo-Choo. "Foggy" patches—light, variable or southerly breeze, misty at times, scattered showers with fair intervals during the day. Warm.

China to modify import restrictions

Import restrictions in China will be modified to facilitate trade between Hong Kong and the big cities on the mainland, according to yesterday's "Bing Tao Man Po". The newspaper said industrialists and merchants in China have obtained assurances from the People's Central Government that the restrictions would be removed. It added that the new Government's Trading Bureau's agency in Hong Kong has already made contacts with Hong Kong traders and industrialists for exporting goods to China. The newspaper said that the Bank of China, recently circularised the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce asking it for details of goods stocked here that will interest mainland buyers. The report added that the circular said that the Bank has undertaken to introduce buyers in China to sellers in Hong Kong to facilitate free trade, and to extend banking facilities at all its branches in China.

Alleged accomplice of Fuchs arrested in Philadelphia

Washington, May 24. After American G-Men had interrogated Klaus Fuchs in a British prison, the Federal Bureau of Investigation last night said that they had arrested the man to whom he is said to have handed atom bomb secrets. He is Harry Gold, aged 39, of Philadelphia, who was born in Switzerland of Russian parents named Goloditsky, who became naturalised Americans.

When he was remanded on bail to re-appear in court on June 12 on a charge of espionage, Gold was said to have acted as a go-between for the Soviet Intelligence Service to make important contacts in America. The FBI, who said that they had long been watching him, said Gold told the agents who arrested him: "I thought I would be helping the nation whose final aims I approved along the road to industrial strength."

For more than two hours Dr. Emil Klaus Fuchs, the atom spy serving 14 years' sentence for passing secrets to Russia, talked with two United States security chiefs seeking to get from him information about his Communist contacts in America. Reuter continues in a report from London. They were Mr. Hugh Clegg, 49, Federal Assistant Director of the FBI, and Mr. Robert Lampher, special agent.

Fuchs drove to Wormwood Scrubs Prison, in West London, in a plain van and saw Fuchs yesterday in the room, used by lawyers when they visit prisoners. With them were an officer of the Special Branch, Scotland Yard and officer of MI 6.

Fuchs escaped the job of sewing mail-bags in the afternoon by his voluntary decision to be questioned.

American investigators are expected to visit him again this week. According to some reports, they used a set of prepared questions at today's session and asked preliminary reports to their chief, Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, in Washington.

Fuchs had the right to refuse to be interviewed, but he agreed to answer questions.

Faces court

Gold, who is a research chemist, was arraigned last night before Federal Judge James McCreary, who set bail at \$100,000, adds a United Press report from Philadelphia. The chemist made no effort to raise the bail money and was taken to the Moyamensing prison in Philadelphia here under guard of six FBI agents.

Gold's arrest came as a shock to his brothers, Joseph, 33, a civilian Navy employee, with whom he made his home, and to his 70-year-old Russian-born father, Joseph Gold said: "To my knowledge my brother was never a Communist. And I myself hate Communism."

But the arrested man, according to the FBI Director, Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, admitted his contacts with Fuchs and had given a detailed account of his activities.

Gold was arrested on a basis of information filed in Brooklyn, New York. The warrant with which he was arrested accused him of conspiring with an unnamed "John Doe" to obtain atomic information from Russia while he was in the United States in 1944 and 1945. The complaint charged specifically that Gold acted on behalf of Russia.

It charged that Dr. Fuchs and Gold and one "John Doe" in wartime had conspired to obtain from Fuchs documents, plans, notes, sketches, notes and information relating to the atomic bomb and to pass this information to the Soviet Union and to the United States.

vantage of a foreign nation, to wit, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics."

Gold was born in Switzerland on December 12, 1910, and was brought to the United States in 1914 by his Russian-born parents. He was senior biochemist during the past two years on a heart research project at the Philadelphia General Hospital. He received his Bachelor of Science degree in 1934 from the Xavier University at Cincinnati and was associated with the New York Laboratory from 1945 until 1948.

Obtained secrets

Gold obtained secrets of the atomic bomb from Dr. Fuchs and, in turn, gave the data to "John Doe" who delivered them to Mr. Hoover, according to Mr. Hoover. The FBI chief said Gold and Fuchs first met early in 1944 on New York's East Side and met on later occasions in Brooklyn, Bronx, Manhattan and Queens.

Mr. Hoover said at later meetings in Cambridge, Massachusetts, the Philadelphia received both written and oral information which Fuchs provided. The result of his work at Los Alamos, Gold received more information from Fuchs in Santa Fe, New Mexico, in 1945 and their last meeting was in September, 1945.

Gold was taken in custody by the FBI at his Philadelphia home and held for two days before formal charges were made.

Mr. Hoover did not indicate whether Gold's arrest was a result of the current questioning of Fuchs by FBI agents in London. Neither did Mr. Hoover give any further hint as to the identity of "John Doe" or whether he is within reach of FBI agents.

The FBI chief said Gold was used by Soviet intelligence agents as an "intermediary." He was to have turned over information to "John Doe" and "diverse other persons" unknown.

Mr. Hoover said Gold explained he "thought I would be helping a nation, whose final aims I approved, along the road to industrial strength."

"Particularly I was taken with the idea that whatever I did would be to help making living conditions far more advanced along the road as we know them here in the United States," Mr. Hoover quoted Gold as saying. The statute which he is accused of violating provides a maximum penalty of death or up to 30 years imprisonment.

Mr. Hoover said the arrested research worker also said he "felt that as an ally I was only helping the Soviet Union to attain certain information that I thought it was entitled to."

The case was the first in which an American has been arrested for atomic spying and the first break in the notorious Fuchs case in the United States—Reuter and United Press.

COLLISION GETS 18 MONTHS

Taipei, May 24. Victor Collings, British purser on the Butterfield and Swire ship Wing Sang, today pleaded guilty to charges of smuggling gold from Taiwan. He was sentenced to 18 months imprisonment. According to Chinese law, gold smuggling is a capital offence. Collings was arrested by the Hong Kong Customs on May 10.

HK FINANCIAL SETTLEMENT WITH UK; DEFENCE COSTS

Hong Kong's financial settlement with His Majesty's Government has resulted in the slate being wiped clean up to March 31, 1950. A sum of £998,000 claims still outstanding from the late war, was set off as Hong Kong's contribution towards the cost of reinforcements up to March 31, 1950. Hong Kong's contribution for 1950-51 will be £1,000,000, subject to our carrying out certain military works for the Military.

No commitments were made for 1952-53.

This announcement was made by the Financial Secretary, Mr. C. G. S. Follows, in Legislative Council yesterday. The settlement was approved by Council, though it was termed a disappointment by Sir Markham Ho, in that as a result the Colony will have to spend 25 per cent of its income on defence and security. He agreed, however, it was the best settlement possible. Mr. Follows told Council the result of the negotiations which he conducted with His Majesty's Government which led to the settlement. He said: "As I explained in my Budget speech, one of the liabilities, then indeterminate, which was necessary to take into account, was the contribution which this Government had been asked to make towards the cost of reinforcing the garrison. I mentioned that this payment, which was quite distinct from any ordinary defence contribution and which related solely to the present need for strengthening the garrison above its normal level, had been the subject of negotiation for some little time. The stand point taken up by this Government had been that, in considering the amount of any such contribution it was essential to take into account the claims of the war which still remained unsettled and which in the aggregate totalled a very formidable total. It was felt that the negotiations could not satisfactorily be pursued by correspondence and arrangements were therefore made for a discussion in London at which I was to put forward the Hong Kong point of view."

"In these circumstances, I flew to London on April 21 arriving there on April 22. After a series of preliminary discussions on April 24 and 25 the first full meeting of the Conference took place on April 26. I was fortunate enough to have the support of Mr. J. E. Nicoll, the Colonial Secretary, who sacrificed part of his leave to attend most of the subsequent meetings. Mr. Sorby assisted me throughout the discussions and his detailed knowledge of the various outstanding claims on which he had been working at this end prior to his departure on leave, proved of the greatest value.

The procedure adopted at the first full meeting of the conference was to undertake a detailed examination of all the outstanding claims. We felt that this was not the best approach as it was clear that many claims could only be settled on a compromise basis for the full facts could not always be established. Moreover, His Majesty's Government would obviously be reluctant to offer any concession until the were given some idea of the figure which the Hong Kong Government had in mind for its contribution towards the cost of reinforcements.

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Seven killed in Glasgow accident

Glasgow, May 24. Seven persons were reported killed and 40 injured today in a freak collision between a trolley car and a double-decker bus. The top-heavy bus overturned in the path of the speeding trolley. As the bus lay on its side, the trolley car crashed through the bus roof and mangled trapped passengers. Workmen used oxyacetylene burners to cut away the wreckage and release the injured. — Associated Press.

New Tax Ordinance passed

The Inland Revenue (Amendment) Ordinance 1950 which raises the standard rate of earnings and profits tax from 10 to 12½ percent, was passed into law yesterday.

The only comment was from the senior unofficial member, Mr. T. N. Chai, who recalled that during the Budget debate the unofficials had asked Government to reconsider its decision when it originally asked for a 50 per cent increase.

At that time, said Mr. Chai, the estimated deficit was only \$547,500,000. Now, in view of Government's budget, commitments as mentioned by the Financial Secretary in his review of the talks on the financial settlement with the Home Government, and also in view of the original increase having been cut down by 50 per cent, he felt that the unofficials had agreed to the modified increase of 12½ per cent.

"We earnestly hope, however, that as soon as conditions warrant, Government will abandon this extra impost and revert to the original 10 per cent standard rate," said Mr. Chai.

Two amendments were approved in the committee stage concerning the revisions in the graduated scales of salaries tax.

DELEGATIONS TO BAGUIO TALKS ARRIVE IN PI

Manila, May 24. The Australian, Ceylonese, Indian, Indonesian and Pakistan delegations to the Baguio conference arrived today.

With the Thailand group, they comprise the six nations which have accepted the Philippine invitation to attend the conference. All will leave by plane tomorrow morning for Baguio, where the Philippine delegation awaits them. — Associated Press.

1950 BUICK SPECIALS advertisement with car image and text

ON OTHER PAGES

- Page 2: Meller tug overdue.
Page 3: Peak Tramways meeting.
Page 4: Barclay on Bridge.
Page 5: Death of boy king still mysterious.
Page 6: Pakistan Premier on profit motive.
Page 7: Ashton to report to Congress.
Page 8: Life peace points.
Page 10: Engineering page.
Page 11: Indonesian urges aid re-education.
Page 12: British demonstration.
Page 13: American and German.
Page 15: Shipments.
Page 16: Shipments.

ROXY AIR-CONDITIONED
COMMENCING TODAY
At 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.
ONE OF THE TEN BEST PICTURES
ONE OF THE TEN BEST DIRECTIONS
ONE OF THE TEN BEST PHOTOGRAPHS
IN 1949

BROADWAY Theatre
AIR-CONDITIONED
NEXT CHANGE

SOON YOU WILL
KNOW WHY
THEY CALL HER
Pinky
The poignant
story of a girl
who fell hopelessly,
desperately in love!

JEANNE CRAIN • ETHEL BARRYMORE
ETHEL WATERS • WILLIAM LUNDIGAN
Produced by DARRYL F. ZANUCK • Directed by ELIA KAZAN

ROXY Also Latest Fox-Movietone News.

SHOWING **Cathay** AT 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.
TODAY
FOR TWO HOURS, THE SCREEN IS FILLED WITH
GLORIOUS MUSIC... TEMPESTUOUS ROMANCE...
EXCITING ADVENTURE!

COLUMBIA PICTURES PRESENTS
A Liberty Pictures Production
A Song to Remember
IN TECHNICOLOR
Starring **Paul Muni** and **Meilo Oberon**
with CORNEL WILDE
Music by GEORGE COULOURIS
Screen Play by Sidney Buchman
Directed by CHARLES Vidor

NEXT CHANGE: — "A COMMON SOLDIER"
DIALOGUE IN MANDARIN • AN U.S.S.R. PICTURE

ORIENTAL
AIR-CONDITIONED
TAKE ANY EASTERN TRAM CAR OR HAPPY VALLEY BUS
Final Showing Today: 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.
BUBBLING WITH LAUGHTER! SPARKLING WITH SONGS!

COMMENCING TOMORROW:
"KISS THE BLOOD OFF MY HANDS"

SONJA HENIE
Commencing Tomorrow:
"KISS THE BLOOD OFF MY HANDS"

SHOWING **MAJESTIC** AT 2.30, 5.20, 7.20 & 9.20 P.M.
TODAY
AIR-CONDITIONED

COMMENCING SUNDAY:
JAMES STEWART • PAULETTE GODDARD
HENRY FONDA • DOROTHY LAMOUR
BURGESS MERRIDITH • VICTOR MOORE
FRED MACMURRAY in
"ON OUR MERRY WAY"

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JAMES STEWART • PAULETTE GODDARD
HENRY FONDA • DOROTHY LAMOUR
BURGESS MERRIDITH • VICTOR MOORE
FRED MACMURRAY in
"ON OUR MERRY WAY"

DEATH OF BOY KING REMAINS A MYSTERY

Bangkok, May 23.
Did a young Oriental monarch meet death because the British playwright, George Bernard Shaw, inspired in him a desire to reform his country? Did a scheming Premier arrange the assassination — if such it was — because he feared loss of his own dominant position?

ECONOMIC AID BILL APPROVED

Washington, May 23.
The United States House of Representatives today passed a compromise bill authorising a \$3,120,550,000 programme of economic aid to Europe and other non-Communist areas.

The bill was sent to the Senate after the House had approved it by 247 votes to 88.

The bill, which is expected to receive prompt Senate action, includes authorisation for the third year of the Marshall Plan for European recovery and for the first year of President Truman's "Point Four" programme for technical aid to the world's backward areas.

The House Appropriations Committee is preparing a separate bill providing the actual money. The need for this further action has been urged by sponsors of the \$3,120,550,000 grant as a reason for speeding Congressional approval of the present measure.

The vast aid measure was submitted by a Senate-House of Representatives Conference Committee which reconciled some differences in the separate versions previously passed by both Chambers.

It calls for \$245,000,000 less than President Truman had requested.

The amount of funds for Europe was similar in versions passed separately by the two Chambers.

As it now stands, the Bill would authorise \$2,849,100,000 for European recovery assistance, \$100,000,000 for Korea, \$94,000,000 for the non-Communist China area, \$15,000,000 for the International Children's Emergency Fund and \$32,000,000 for the Point Four programme of help to the world's under-developed areas.

The only major money difference in the House and Senate versions was in the Point Four fund.

The Senate approved \$45,000,000, the House only \$25,000,000.

The Conference Committee agreed on the compromise figure of \$35,000,000.—Reuter.

STRIKE TOLL IN BOLIVIA

La Paz, May 23.
The police announced today that 38 were killed and 141 wounded in clashes between police and armed strikers during an abortive revolutionary general strike last Thursday and Friday.

Railwaymen and industrial workers, the last strikers to hold out, returned to work this morning.

The Government had said it would consider no claim until all strikers returned to work.

The Government has granted a safe conduct pass to Jose Antonio Arce, chief of the left revolutionary party, who took asylum in the Argentine Embassy when the strike collapsed.—United Press.

STAR

Phone 58335
17, Hankow Road, Kowloon.
• TODAY ONLY •
2.30, 5.10, 7.20, & 9.30 P.M.

The Studio that gave you "THE NAKED CITY" now gives you...
CITY ACROSS THE RIVER
with STEPHEN MCNALLY
SUE ENGLAND • BARBARA WHITING
and introducing "THE RIVER"

TOMORROW
James Stewart
in Alfred Hitchcock's
ROPE
with John Dall • Farley Granger

PLAINTS BY U.S. BUSINESS

New York, May 23.
American exporters are facing heavy losses as a result of the new Philippine import control bill, the Commerce and Industry Association of New York declares.

The Association said today that the new bill requires an import licence for all shipments to the Philippines. The Philippine Consulate in New York, it said, is refusing to legalise documents that do not bear an import licence number in accordance with the regulations of the new bill.

The Association claimed that the Consulate has stopped legalising documents even if they are covered by import licences issued under previous regulations.

Mr. Edward Esprellado, official of the Philippine Consulate, agreed that they required import licences on all commodities, effective on May 18—the effective date of the new bill.

"However," he said, "under instructions we received from the Embassy in Washington today, we will certify consular invoices upon presentation of bills of lading dated May 18 or before if the articles were not subject to import licences before May 18—or when the new law becomes effective."—Associated Press.

JULIANA PAYS VISIT TO PARIS

Paris, May 23.
Queen Juliana and Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands arrived here today on a four-day State visit to the French President, M. Vincent Auriol, and Madame Auriol.

And Paris went all "Dutch" for the great occasion—the first State visit by a reigning monarch since King George VI and Queen Elizabeth of England visited Paris, 12 years ago.

The streets along the route of the Royal visitors from Orly Airport to the Elysee Palace, the President's residence, were lined with every conceivable decoration, combining red, white and blue, the national colours of both Holland and France.

Shop windows were filled with tulips and Dutch costumes and Dutch peasant scenes dominated the decorations of the famed Parisian window dressers.

Paris Radio tonight is broadcasting a four-hour "Dutch soiree".

Newspapers from the extreme Right to the Communists devoted columns to a warm welcome for the Royal couple.—Reuter.

Vatican City, May 23.
Pope Pius XII received his private audience today the Most Reverend Paul Yoshigoro Taguchi, Bishop of Osaka.—Associated Press.

QUEEN'S & ALHAMBRA
AIR-CONDITIONED AIR-FRESHENED
OPENS TODAY At 2.30, 5.15, 7.20 & 9.30 P.M.
See and Learn All About Jet Planes!

SCREEN'S FIRST
STORY OF THE
JET PLANES

HUMPHREY BOGART
ELEANOR PARKER
GET IN LIGHTNING

ADDED — Bugs Bunny Cartoon in Technicolor!

Church of England drive for Ministers

London, May 23.
The Church of England today launched a large-scale drive to recruit and train Ministers.

Concern at the decreasing number of active clergy and the increasing difficulty in maintaining contact with the people prompted the campaign, it was officially stated. Dr. H. W. Bradford, Bishop of Bath and Wells, told a Press conference that in 1900, when Britain's population was about 32,000,000, there were 20,000 clergy, and in that year 535 were ordained.

Last year, when the population was about 45,000,000, there were 15,000 clergy, though the figure was partly due to the almost complete cessation of training during the war.—Reuter.

Rebels may surrender

Rangoon, May 23.
Renegade White Band PVOs may lay down arms and surrender shortly if high-ranking leaders now in Rangoon are able to make satisfactory terms with the Burmese Government, the Associated Press was told authoritatively today.

Knowledgeable sources said talks are now progressing between the PVO Vice President, Bo La Young, and the Defence Minister, Bo Ne Win, centring around the possibility of PVOs reorganising into a new political group.

La Young has guaranteed that he is able to influence his comrades covered by the recent amnesty surrender terms throughout Burma.

He is reported to have said that those committing murder, rape and banditry should be allowed the choice between surrendering or not.

Informed sources said there is a 50-50 chance of the parties reaching settlement. They added that Bo Po Kun, former Education Minister and PVO chief, is at present awaiting the outcome of the talks at Minhin, North of Rangoon.

White PVOs, "one time main Governmental prop, began anti-Government action late in 1948 when the Burmese Government declined to negotiate peace terms with the Communists."—Associated Press.

MANUS TRIALS

Sydney, May 23.
Members of the Australian war crimes court which will try Japanese prisoners next month on Manus Island, in the Admiralties, left by plane today to start preparations.

The party of 17, consisted of members of the court, their assistants and stenographers.

Preceding over the court will be Lieutenant-Colonel N. J. Quinton, former President of the Australian war crimes court in Hong Kong, in association with Brigadier S. Townley. A New Zealand officer will also sit on the court. The trials are expected to last for several months.—Associated Press.

KING'S LIBERTY

● SHOWING TODAY ●
SPECIAL TIMES: 2.30, 5.00, 7.20 & 9.40 P.M.

CHARLES CHAPLIN
presents **MONSIEUR VERDOUX**
The Modern Bluebeard

Also Latest UNIVERSAL — INTERNATIONAL NEWSREEL at the KING'S

Also Latest UNIVERSAL — INTERNATIONAL NEWSREEL at the KING'S

LEE Theatre
AIR-COOLED, DEHUMIDIFIED, OZONIZED AND PURIFIED
TAKE ANY EASTBOUND TRAM OR ROUTE NO. 5 BUS
— FINAL SHOWING TODAY —
3 SHOWS AT 2.30, 5.15 & 7.15 P.M.

London Film Presents
OSCAR WILDE'S
"AN IDEAL HUSBAND"
IN COLOR BY
TECHNICOLOR
STARRING
PAULETTE MICHAEL
GODDARD WILDING
PRODUCED & DIRECTED BY ALEXANDER KORDA
ADDED LATEST PARAMOUNT NEWS—
THE WEDDING OF ELIZABETH TAYLOR

GALA PREMIERE TONIGHT
AT 9:30 P.M.

A ROAD SHOW PICTURE
AT POPULAR PRICES
"A MUST FOR EVERYBODY"
"UNPARALLELED ACHIEVEMENT"

CHARLES K. FELDMAN presents
ORSON WELLES
doing new version of
William Shakespeare's
Macbeth
A Mercury Production,
with a distinguished cast
A REPUBLIC PICTURE

ADDED — LATEST NEWS —
R.I.F. 1050. — TESTMATCH: ENGLAND VS. WEST INDIES — FIRST ROUND DAVIS CUP TIE, ENGLAND VS. ITALY — THE WEDDING OF ELIZABETH TAYLOR, ETC., ETC.

SHOWING **BROADWAY** AT 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.
TODAY
AIR-CONDITIONED

HELD OVER! HELD OVER! SHOWING TODAY

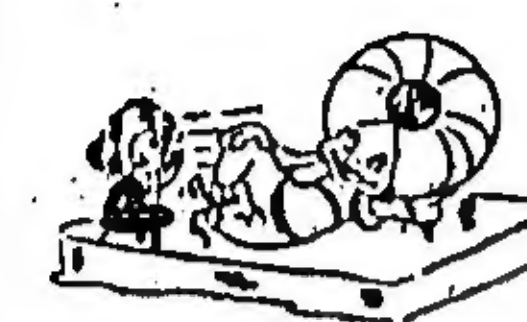
GREAT WALL PICTURES PRESENTS
MISS CHOU SHUAN
IN
"THE FLOWER STREET"
A Chinese Picture in Mandarin Dialogue
NEXT CHANGE
One Of The Ten Best of 1949
JEANNE CRAIN in
"PINKY"
A 20th Century Fox Special



POWERFUL



QUIET



TROUBLE-FREE



KNAPP-MONARCH
JACK FROST
FANS!

GILMANS
GLOUCESTER ARCADE

"L.C." SELF RAISING FLOUR

For the finest, lightest

cakes and pastries

THE COLONY'S BAKERS

1850
Lane Crawford's
1950

OIL LOW?

IT PAYS TO KNOW!
Check—and Fill Up with NEW Mobiloil
for **TRIPLE ACTION** Performance!

1. "Anti-Acid"? YES!
2. "Detergent"? YES!
3. "High M.I."? YES!



New Mobiloil

WORLD'S LARGEST MOTOR OIL BOTTLE PLANT
STANDARD VACUUM OIL COMPANY
P.O. BOX 1000, BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

PAKISTAN PREMIER ON PROFIT MOTIVE

Houston, Texas, May 23.

Liaquat Ali Khan, Pakistan Premier, told a Chamber of Commerce banquet that the world's profit motive should be combined with international social objectives. He called President Harry Truman's Point Four programme practical internationalism.

Liaquat Ali Khan said, "Capital must take in the world today a more enlightened view of its responsibility and its potentialities for good than it has hitherto been constrained to do."

PAKISTAN REQUEST

Ottawa, May 23.

A Cabinet source said today that Canada would give sympathetic consideration to appeals from Pakistan for help in its economic development.

It is expected that the appeals will be voiced in detail next week when Liaquat Ali Khan, Prime Minister of Pakistan, visits Ottawa. The Government has advanced information that it will come prepared to request aid.

Canada was told he wanted two things:

1. To cement ties between Canada and his country diplomatically and to appeal for help in strengthening Pakistan economically, something he has hinted at in his tour of the United States.

2. The second point was a projected appeal to Canada for closer co-operation with other Commonwealth countries in strengthening the entire South East Asian area against the spread of Communism.

Canada has made a move in that direction by sending its Fisheries Minister, R. Meyhew, to the Asian aid conference that ended in Sydney last week and is likely to resume in London in the autumn.

A Canadian informant said today that Canada had agreed in principle with both suggestions. He added, "We've already demonstrated the will to help and we are quite aware of the danger of Communism spilling over from China into the whole of South East Asia."—United Press.

U.S. NEWSPAPER INNOVATION

Chicago, May 23.

A group of independently-owned daily newspapers in South Eastern Kansas will begin the use of teletype-setter circuits to set type on June 1, the spring meeting of the Inland Daily Express Association was informed here.

Mr. Richard M. Seaton, publisher of the Coffeyville (Kansas) "Journal," addressing the meeting yesterday, said that news would be dispatched by a teletype circuit which would eliminate linotype operators in five newspaper plants.

Editorial costs would also be reduced. He added that more newspapers were expected to join the circuit later.—Reuter.

Speaking at New Orleans, later in the day, Liaquat Ali Khan appealed to the American people to back up the Point Four plan, or the "most efficacious and far-reaching aspect of international co-operation that the world needs today in order to save itself from the horrors of war and perhaps of total destruction."

The Prime Minister spoke at a dinner in his honour given by the New Orleans Committee for the Foreign Policy Association, which would up his one-day visit to the Gulf Coast city.

Reiterating his contention that the instability of Asia is the greatest threat to the peace of the world, Liaquat Ali Khan said only American capital investment and technical advice can put that area on a sound basis.

Obviously moved by the warmth of the welcome given him and the British in the Southern United States, Liaquat Ali Khan said he would always remember America as a land of hospitality and land of interrogation.

His speech ended one of the most hectic days of his United States tour. Arriving in New Orleans early in the morning, he was met by city officials and presented with the keys to the city after which he and an official party and the Press made a trip around the harbour aboard the "Good Neighbour."

A Press conference was held on board. The party then toured the French quarter of New Orleans by motor car and the Prime Minister lunched at International House, the headquarters of the New Orleans World Trade Organisation.

In the afternoon, Liaquat Ali Khan visited a sugar refinery, cotton and rice mills, and a plastic plant.

Canadian visit

Talks on Pakistani-Canadian co-operation in efforts to stem the spread of Communism in Asia will feature the visit to Ottawa next week of Liaquat Ali Khan.

The External Affairs Department in Ottawa announced today that the visiting Prime Minister and his wife will be given a top-level reception of the type reserved only for visiting heads of State making an official call on the Canadian Government.

During his three-day visit to Ottawa, Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan is to address a joint session of the Senate and House of Commons and meet the Federal Cabinet in a private session. On both occasions Commonwealth efforts to fight the cold war in the Far East will be the keynote.

Pakistan and Canada both were represented at the Commonwealth Foreign Ministers conference in Colombo in January and the subsequent conference of Commonwealth representatives this month in Sydney. Both meetings were held to map a programme of economic assistance to South East Asia to counter the spread of Communism.

The visiting couple are to arrive at Fockelville airport on May 30 and spend two days at Rideau Hall, residence of the Governor-General, and one day with Mr. Mohammed Ali, Pakistani High Commissioner in Ottawa.—Associated Press and United Press.

Sterling balances' play a vital role in South East Asia

London, May 23.

Lord Pakenham, Minister of Civil Aviation, told the House of Lords tonight that with the threat of Communism in Asia the payment of Sterling balances had played a vital part in restoring life in that part of the world.

He repudiated the idea that these credits had been paid without proper care, or thrown to anybody who happened to want them.

Discussions on the balances were still going on in Washington, he added.

Lord Cherwell (Conservative) had referred to the subject in opening a debate on Britain's economic position.

He said that between June 1947 and January, 1950, over £400,000,000 had been pumped out in Sterling releases and in further £240,000,000 had been allowed to move within the Sterling Area.

Over £200,000,000 had in this way been pumped out into the world in 30 months without any solid return, he said.

Lord Rethick (Labour) (Labour) the last Secretary of State for India, said that it was essential to keep South East Asia going as a paying concern and enable it to resist Communism. It was essential that the should not be too meagrely in putting some resources at their disposal.

He said the Government had not adopted such a policy.

Germany key to the West

Johannesburg, May 23.

Speaking at a civil banquet on the eve of his 60th birthday, Marshal Jan Smuts said here tonight that the key to safeguarding Western Europe from Russia lay in Germany.

Germany's integration with the West was absolutely essential to the defence of the West against the superior might of Russia, he said.

Declaring that the urgency of the problem cannot be over-estimated, the former South African war leader and Prime Minister, said: "It is admitted that the (problem) presents Western Europe, including Britain, with a cruel and fateful decision."

"With memories of the Wehrmacht in two World Wars, and the disasters it brought on the world, it seems a terrible decision once more to renege it even for the purpose of helping to save the West from being overrun by Communist Russia."

"What risks may not be run? What dragons' teeth may not be sown?"—Reuter.

PROTEST MAY BE REJECTED

Moscow, May 23.

Foreign observers tonight forecast probable Soviet rejection of the United States, French and British notes charging the creation of military forces in Eastern Germany.

The observers also thought that Moscow would counter-charge that the Western powers are rapidly remilitarising Western Germany and rehabilitating her great military potential. There was the possibility, however, that the Soviet Government might entirely ignore the tri-power notes.

In recent months, the Soviet Press has repeatedly charged the Western Powers with converting the Western zones of Germany into a huge military springboard for Eastward aggression. It also accused the Americans of aiming to power prominent Nazis and industrialists who supported Adolf Hitler.

The Soviet Press particularly condemned the Schuman plan for a merger of the coal and steel industries between France and the Saar, saying that this would establish a giant potential for Germany's rearmament in preparation for a third world war.

The Schuman plan has been denounced as dictated by the United States Secretary of State, Mr. Dean Acheson, representing Wall Street.

Today's "Pravda" carried a despatch calling Schuman a German who served in the German Army during the First World War and who is now betraying France to Wall Street.—United Press.

A BOAC "Pegasus" flight



Another polo pony coaxed into his box at Baghdad, preparatory to being loaded on a BOAC York freighter for a flight to England. Recently a BOAC York freighter made four flights from Baghdad to London, bringing a total of 32 polo ponies. All the horses were happy and comfortable "passengers" on their day's journey. They were crated in horse boxes and then loaded aboard the aircraft, the windows of which were covered with whitening so that the horses could not see out.

SOUTH AFRICA DENIES CONTENTION BY INDIA

The Hague, May 23.

South Africa today denied India's contention before the International Court of Justice here that the Union Government was legally obliged to submit annual reports on South West Africa to the United Nations. The Union Government's chief legal adviser, Dr. Lucas Steyn, told the Court at its final session this morning that South Africa had given only a voluntary undertaking to submit such reports, without any binding commitment and on the contrary with specific reservations.

And this undertaking had been withdrawn.

The Court, which began its hearings on South West Africa last week, recalled Dr. Steyn to hear South Africa's views, firstly, on India's claim about these reports and, secondly on the United States' contention that South West Africa was a non-self-governing territory in the meaning of the United Nations Charter involving the submission of reports.

Dr. Steyn rejected the American argument on the main grounds, firstly, he said that South West Africa, although admittedly not independent, was nevertheless in the way to full self-government. In fact, it was South Africa's intention to give the territory a full measure of

self-government by voluntary integration with the South African Union.

Second, Dr. Steyn declared that not all the United Nations—on even a majority of them—took the view that the trusteeship system applied to all dependent territories, whether they were mandated, existing colonies or territories taken from defeated powers.

He quoted British, Australian and New Zealand delegates at the San Francisco Conference to the effect that they had in mind only colonies.

Voluntary system

Finally, Dr. Steyn said, the trusteeship system is a voluntary system, dependent on subsequent agreements for each trust territory and in fact South Africa had made it clear right at the outset that she did not intend to include South West Africa under the system.

Dr. Steyn's final submission ended the Court's hearing. Its opinion, for which the United Nations General Assembly had asked, will probably be given in a few weeks' time.

Dealing with India's claim that the Union Government was legally bound to continue submitting reports on South West Africa, Dr. Steyn said that the Indian argument was that South Africa was under an obligation arising from an agreement. But South Africa contended there was no legal commitment, only a voluntary understanding.

Dr. Steyn referred to Marshal Jan Smuts' statement in the United Nations Assembly's Trusteeship Committee in November 1946, in which he stated that South Africa would continue to administer the territory as an integral part of the Union in the spirit of the mandate.

No commitments

Marshal Smuts then said the Union would transmit to the United Nations statistical and other information of a technical nature relating to the economic, social and educational conditions in South West Africa for information purposes, and subject to limitations as required by security and constitutional considerations.

That, Dr. Steyn said, was part and parcel of a voluntary understanding and did not entail any legal commitments. He also noted the Court's bearing in mind that Marshal Smuts' statement was made only in the Trusteeship Committee—which had no authority to enter into legally binding arrangements on behalf of the Assembly—and that it was not repeated in the General Assembly itself.

Dr. Steyn said that it would have been made with the intention of assisting into any legal commitment, the declared intention of the Trusteeship Committee had not been recommended acceptance of this statement by the General Assembly, and the Assembly itself had not entered into it in its resolution of 1946 nor was any proposal pending. The statement published in the United Nations Yearbook of International Law on South West Africa was rendered only as a statement of fact, and the United Nations had no jurisdiction over the territory, Dr. Steyn continued.

Training of troops sent to Malaya

London, May 23.

The Under-Secretary for War, Mr. Michael Stewart, said in the House of Commons today that all National Servicemen complete at least 18 weeks training and a total of 18 weeks' service before being sent to Malaya.

Nigel Davies, Conservative, said British parents are anxious because soldiers are sent to fight in Malaya with a very short period of training. He asked that they be given 20 or more weeks before going into active service in the jungle.

Mr. Stewart clarified that servicemen undergo four weeks training after they arrive in Malaya before being sent on operations.—Associated Press.

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INTRICATE SECURITY PLAN DRAWN UP FOR STRACHEY'S VISIT

Singapore, May 23. Final touches were made today in an intricate security plan to protect the War Minister, Mr. John Strachey, and the Colonial Secretary, Mr. James Griffiths, from terrorist attack while they are in Malaya. The security cloak will enfold the two British Ministers from the moment they arrive in Singapore tomorrow afternoon to begin a personal inspection tour of conditions in Malaya.

SPENDER ATTACKED IN HOUSE

Sydney, May 23. The Australian External Affairs Minister, Mr. Percy C. Spender, was accused in Parliament today of fawning and slobbering over President Soekarno of Indonesia when passing through Jakarta.

Mr. Joseph Chifley, Opposition leader, made the charges in the House of Representatives during a speech on the Communist Party dissolution bill.

He said that the Premier, Mr. Robert Menzies, when in Opposition had described Dr. Soekarno as a Communist and Japanese collaborator but that now Mr. Menzies had cabled Dr. Soekarno congratulating him and proposing that aid be given to his Government.

Mr. Menzies replied that Mr. Chifley's most offensive remarks came oddly from a man whose Government was hostile to the Dutch and which had done all in its power to drive them from Indonesia.

He added that Mr. Spender had merely shown normal diplomatic courtesies to Dr. Soekarno when passing through Jakarta.

The House passed the anti-Communist Party dissolution bill without division.

The Labour Party, although bitterly opposed to certain clauses of the bill, supported the Government. The bill dissolves the Communist Party and affiliated Communist bodies in Australia.—Associated Press and United Press.

GUARDS TO BE WITHDRAWN

London, May 23. The War Office announced plans today to bring two Guards battalions serving in Malaya back to the United Kingdom within the next 14 months.

Troops of the Second Battalion Coldstream Guards and Second Battalion Scots Guards will be returned to Britain in the normal course of routine reliefs, the announcement said.

It added that the number of Guards battalions abroad will remain unchanged.

There was no intention of sending any Guards battalions to the Caribbean, it added.—Associated Press.

Dismal picture of trade prospects in Red China

San Francisco, May 23. A dismal picture of the prospects of restoring trade with Communist China was given here today by a U.S. State Department attaché just returned from Shanghai.

Mr. Frederick W. Hinkle, until recently a Commercial Attaché at the once busy port, told newsmen as he stepped off the liner President Wilson.

"I do not think trade with the Chinese Communists should be encouraged. It will be exceedingly difficult until they develop a better sense of proportion."

"Even if the port of Shanghai opens up, it is doubtful if business and commerce there will improve."

The Communist regime must first conform to accepted standards of behaviour in the commercial as well as other fields.

He continued: "It is a two-way proposition. The situation won't get any better as long as the Chinese Communist Government follows a pattern dictated by the Soviet Union."

Mr. Hinkle added that the Russian interest in Red China is conspicuous, particularly in the behaviour pattern of officials.

Mr. Hinkle left Shanghai on April 24, with the last American consular officials leaving the Chinese mainland.

Another member of the group who arrived on the President Wilson was Mr. O. Edmund Clubb, former U.S. Consul-General in Peking, until last April 15.

It is the last of the group. Mr. Clubb, who was in the Consul-General's office when the Communists took over the city of Peking.

Close secrecy surrounds the visitors' programme—to prevent terrorists from also being able to plan ahead.

But tomorrow night the pair will be the guests of the Singapore Governor, Sir Franklin Gimson, and on Thursday they will fly to Kuala Lumpur, Malaya's capital.

Meanwhile, all Malayan communities were framing the questions they intend to put before Mr. Strachey and Mr. Griffiths.

The big question which will be asked most often is, do Britain and the other Commonwealth countries regard the holding of Malaya against Communism as vital to the security of the free world?

Another matter foremost in the minds of the various communities is, will Britain provide enough money to mobilise, train and properly equip Malaya's manpower to smash terrorism, to resettle squatters and pay for the administration of areas never before brought effectively within the Government's jurisdiction?

Confidence not shared

The Two Ministers will be told that the Federation—whose tin and rubber make it the biggest dollar earner in the Sterling area—cannot raise sufficient money to do so itself.

The "Straits Times," the leading English newspaper, will print an editorial tomorrow welcoming the Ministers and commenting on the announced reason for their visit—to demonstrate the British Government's determination to see the campaign against Communist terrorism brought to an end.

Mr. Griffiths will soon find that the confidence which Whitehall has in present plans and policies is by no means fully shared by the Malayan people, the newspaper says.

Open support by Peking

"Public morale" is not so easily sustained.

"It has suffered through months of ineptitude, months of failure to realise that the Communist revolt is more than a Malayan problem."

The "Straits Times" criticised London for its reluctance to "admit the open support which the Communist Government of China is giving the rebels. There is still official silence concerning the known infiltration of alien agents. There has been no protest against the open incitement broadcast daily from Peking and Moscow."

Mr. Clubb, who had been in Peking until 1947, plans to visit his family in Minnesota, then report for a new assignment in Washington.

He and his family had suffered no indignities when the Communists overran the city in January, 1949.

There were Russians present. Mr. Clubb said, but they were in civilian clothes, and the Consulate staff has no dealings with them.

Other State Department officials arriving on the President Wilson were Mr. Walter H. Drew,

Mr. Griffiths will spend nine days in the Federation, including one day in Ipoh, a tin-mining centre, and another day in Penang.

He will return to Singapore on June 3. Mr. Strachey will visit British troops Gurkhas and the Malay Regiment.—Associated Press.

Men take face-lift treatment

New York, May 24.

More men than women are getting their faces "lifted" today, but it is a matter of economy, not vanity, and business, not pleasure, according to Dr. Gregory Pollock, who renovates old wrinkled faces through plastic surgery.

"Twenty-five years ago," said Dr. Pollock, "patients of plastic surgeons were 80 per cent women. Today it has swung over to men."

More than half of his patients were older men with the grin problem of survival.

"They need jobs. They have talent. But no one will hire them because they look too old. That old saying about beauty being only skin deep is only half the truth," said the doctor, who in the last 30 years has bobbed 10,000 noses—including such well-known ones as those of the actress Elizabeth Scott and a President's widow.

Recently in pocketbook-deep, he added, saying that business houses had found through tests that customers walk to the handsomest clerk in a haberdashery or the prettiest waitress in a restaurant.—United Press.

UNION LEADERS EXILED

Lake Success, May 23. The French General Confederation of Labour has appealed to the United Nations to intervene in favour of 21 Persian trade union leaders who have allegedly been arrested and deported to islands in the Persian Gulf.

The French workers' Confederation in a cable to the United Nations Secretary-General, charged that the Persian union officials were arbitrarily sentenced for exercising their trade union rights and for being the finest champions of the interest of the Iranian workers.

The French cable, signed by M. Franchon and M. Le Leap, Secretaries General of the Confederation, stated that the Persian Government against sending the union officials to unhealthy islands where climatic conditions were tantamount to a death sentence.—Reuter.

The paper said three steps should be taken to help the Philippines shake off its malaise, namely:

1—"The United States could buy up arms left in the hands of the guerrillas after the war. But surrender of arms in return for reasonable payments would obviously have to be carried out by an American commission, guided by Filipinos, to make certain the funds are not dissipated without accomplishing their purpose of disarming the Hukos."

2—"The United States is eager to send an economic mission to the Philippines to help the Government work out a programme of economic development. The big deficit in the Philippine Treasury, lagging tax collections and an alarmingly unfavourable balance of trade attest to the need for strong guidance in bringing ability out of post-war chaos."

3—"The United States ought to aid Philippine authorities wherever possible in the latter's effort to get to the bottom of scandals that are sapping the strength of their Government."—Associated Press.

The paper continued that the Secretary of State, Mr. Dean Acheson, two months ago announced that the U.S. was ready to offer such aid, but quibbling over the nature of the mission is understood to have held up the undertaking.

Recalling its May 9 discussion of the Buenavista Tarnabong Hacienda affair, which the "Post" termed the worst of these scandals, the paper applauded the reaction of the Philippine Press to the "Post's" May 9 editorial. It said various island newspapers demanded reforms in the Manila administration.

"These reforms deserve every encouragement," the "Post" said. "It is especially significant that many Filipinos recognise that the generosity of the United States has stimulated vanity and irresponsibility in fiscal policy at Manila."

"Apparently some officials," the "Post" continued, "have got the impression that there is no limit to American aid, regardless of how generously that aid may be misused. But impartial Filipinos see that the United States must not further abet corruption by pouring out benefits without safeguards for their proper use."

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A peasant's plough hit a solid object buried near the village of Atrih, near Cairo, and led to the discovery of the sarcophagus of Queen Thakut, whose husband, King Pasmello II, ruled over Egypt 2,500 years ago. In the sarcophagus, archeologists found a wooden coffin, partly perished, and in the coffin, the mummy of the Queen, which was in a bad state of conservation. On the face of the Queen, on the lid of the coffin, was a solid gold mask. On the head of the mummy was a gold diadem, and around the neck shone a necklace of golden amulets. Photo shows: Egyptian labourers pull the heavy sarcophagus out from the grave where it had been buried for some 25 centuries.—(AP Photo).

Alleged scandals in Philippines

Washington, May 23.

The "Washington Post" today resumed editorial discussion of alleged scandals in the Philippines administration.

It said "A vast number of Filipinos are disgusted with the state of affairs coming to light in Manila and are using their influence to compel the necessary reform."

Recalling its May 9 discussion of the Buenavista Tarnabong Hacienda affair, which the "Post" termed the worst of these scandals, the paper applauded the reaction of the Philippine Press to the "Post's" May 9 editorial. It said various island newspapers demanded reforms in the Manila administration.

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JAKARTA TO ACT IN AMBOINA

Jakarta, May 23.

The Indonesian Government said today that it will take measures to liberate the island of Amboina, where the now South Moluccas Republic was recently proclaimed.

A strongly worded Defence Ministry statement said the Government did not blame the Indonesian people of Amboina for the rebellion, but said they had been the victims of political and military disorders. The statement named Dr. J. Soumokil, the former Minister of Justice of East Indonesia, as the man responsible for the rebellion.—United Press.

GIANT PLANE IN JAPAN

Yokosuka Naval Base, May 23. The Navy's big flying boat Hawaii Mars, landed here at 2:53 p.m. Japan time on a Far East exploratory flight. Hawaii Mars, the largest operating flying boat in the world, flew from Guam and will leave here on Thursday for Sangley Point, the Philippines. This is the first time that a Mars type plane has visited Japan.

The purpose of the flight is to determine the facilities of this part of the world for the Navy's big flying boat.—United Press.

Acheson to report to Congress

Washington, May 23. The U.S. Secretary of State, Mr. Dean Acheson, will give Congress a secret report next week on the work of the Atlantic Pact Conference in London.

The Senate Democratic leader, Senator Scott Lucas, announcing this today, said that all members of both Houses would be invited to hear Mr. Acheson at a closed meeting on May 31.—Reuter.

HOLLAND ANXIOUS

The Hague, May 23. The Dutch Government is anxious about the Indonesian Government's procedure with autonomous States within its territory and about personal and economic security in the Indonesian Republic.

It is concerned, too, because the living conditions of many Dutchmen there have very considerably deteriorated.

The Government said this to an official note submitted to the Dutch Parliament today for debate on Thursday and Friday.

"It cannot be denied that the development in Indonesia has, in part, been very different from the ideas of the Dutch Government at the moment of the transfer of sovereignty," the note declared.

The Dutch Government felt anxiety on the question of self-determination and indicates strong pressure to achieve a change in the United Republic's structure by other than constitutional means, and the uncertainty of the final result of this development.

Incidents like the Macassar and Ambon revolts cause reactions in which Holland is unjustly criticised, the note said.

In spite of some improvements personal and economic security in Indonesia still causes anxiety in Dutch circles, and it cannot be denied that the living conditions of many Dutchmen there have very considerably deteriorated.

The general position of Dutch private enterprise in Indonesia at present was very difficult.

The note added that anxiety among the Dutch population in Indonesia is also increased by the large number of Dutch citizens arrested after the Westling affair and the Macassar rebellion.

Most of them, it said, had now been released, and there were no complaints about their treatment during detention.—Reuter.



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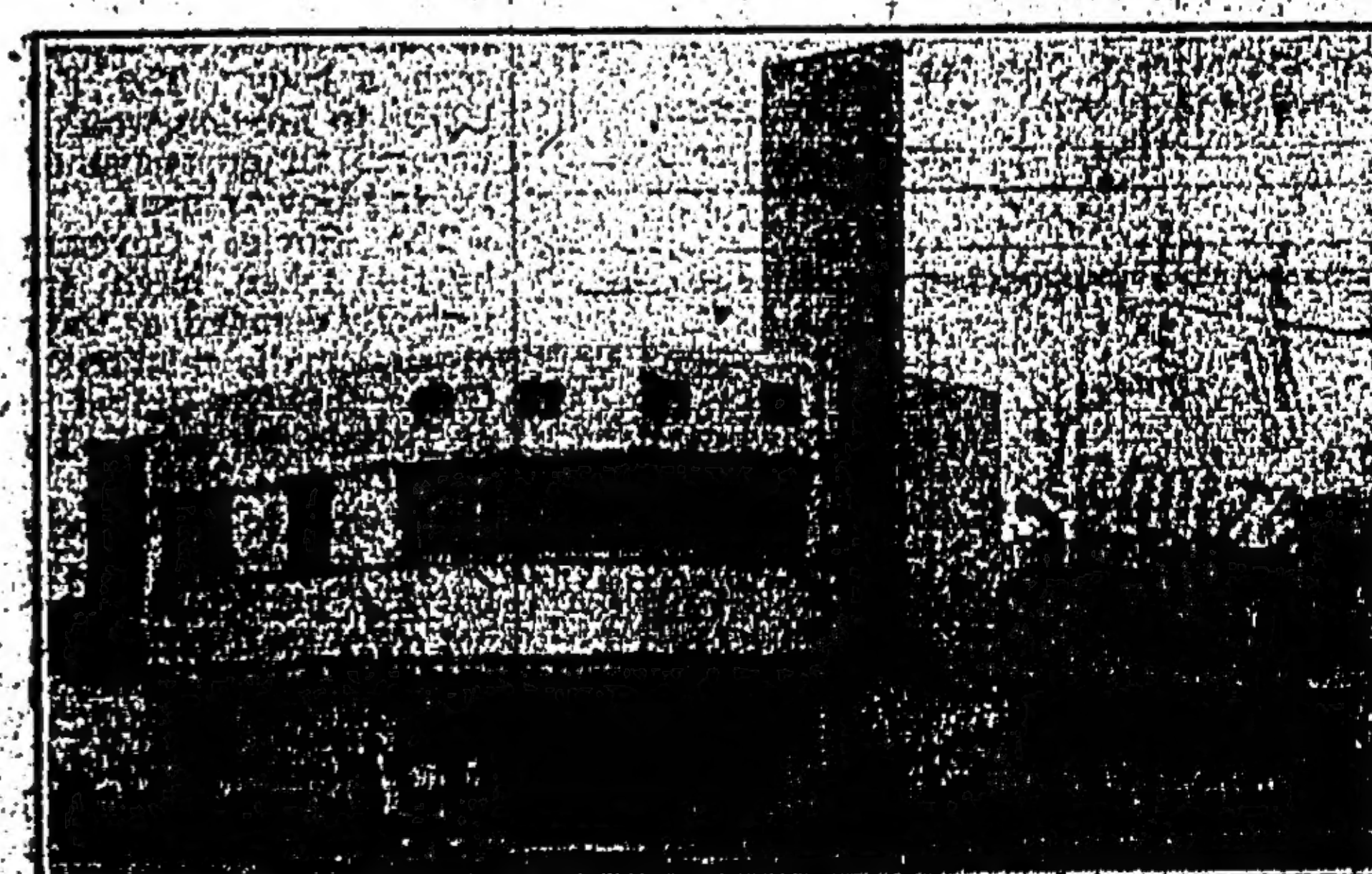
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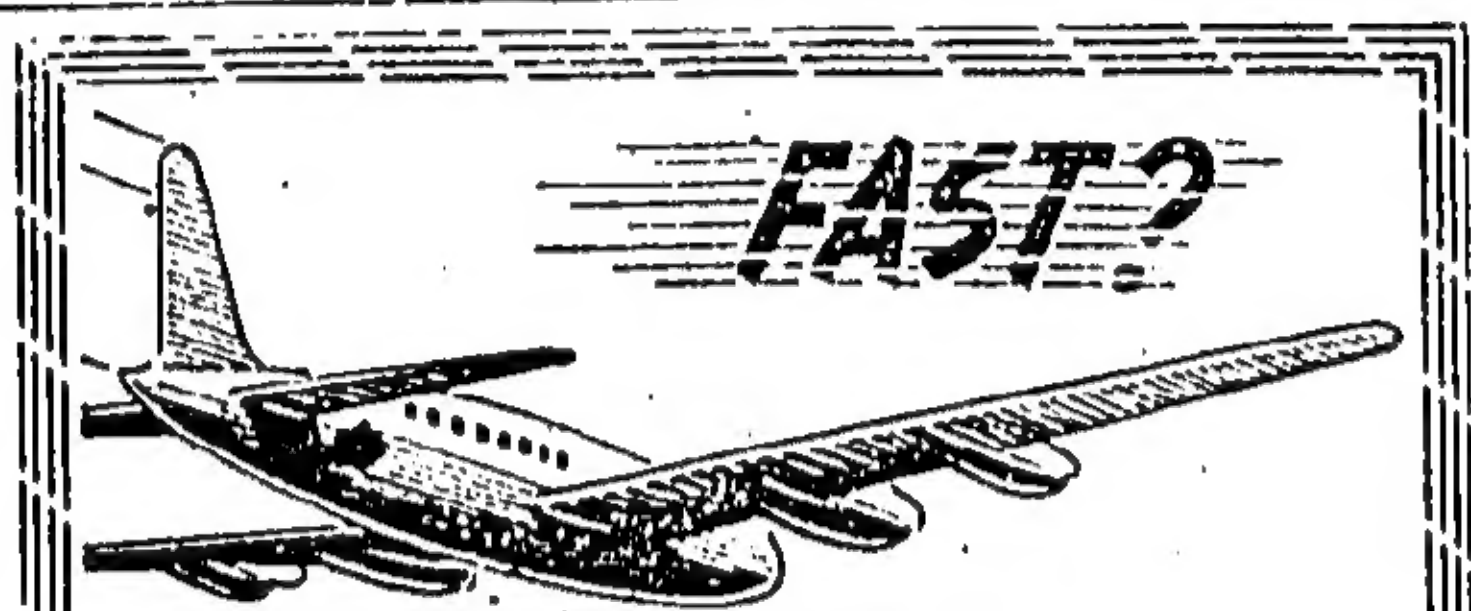


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DEADLOCK

Britain is the only one of the larger Western Powers to recognise the new regime in China. In doing this she encountered a lot of criticism, not only in the United States but even in the Commonwealth. Such acts of policy have little to do with love or affection but much to do with the breadth of vision and a sense of realism—qualities seldom denied British statesmanship. Britain is now the pet whipping-boy, as so often in the past, of Peking propaganda. For three days running she has been scolded with the vehemence, but without the colour, of an angry amah, and accused of double dealing.

Most of the issues now raised were absent during the months when the British representative remained practically ostracised. That is true of the immigration controls, which we affirm to be a simple municipal necessity and of no political significance whatsoever. Nor, considering what causes this flight to Hong Kong, do we understand the insensibility to "face" that makes an issue of it. It is true also of the seventy aircraft. Pressure from elsewhere to make it an issue of executive policy, and not of legal processes, was resisted. It remains an issue for the Courts. British standards and difficulties seem to be as completely disregarded as the background which has so much changed. But that aspect of the question will no doubt be brought out when the Court hearing on ownership takes place.

The question of a Consulate in Peking, too, is relatively new, and has nothing to do with British "double dealing" but much to do with the rulers of the Malay State and the grim struggle going on there. Question of support for China's candidature in the United Nations is an original issue. It is nevertheless a unique contention that diplomatic relations obligate either party to support it in what is not a sovereign but an international issue. From this it is not a far cry to demand support not only for candidacy but for the causes the candidate may seek to espouse in such a body. The Foreign Office in London would then become an appendage of the Peking Government.

The Soviet Government, by this token, might just as logically demand, as the price of diplomatic relations with China, that the United States or Britain be expelled from the United Nations. Few know what followed the swift Soviet recognition of Peking, but that particular line could not very well precede a demand, say, for certain pressure, on the British. Who knows the other might not come afterwards as the logic of so extraordinary a conception.

Another original issue was the severance of relations with the Kuomintang, which has been so completely carried out that all we have left is a single Consul in Taiwan who "performs" routine functions. The British are a people of feeling, and, for better or worse, they have always had a feeling for the Chinese people. The former Ambassador, Dr. F. T. Chen—a jurist who was really above parties—was a man who, by reason both of his qualities and of the way in which they symbolised what he regarded as the best virtues of his

Reports are reaching England of radical reforms being made in the Chinese Universities. These are looked at askance by some of the more old-fashioned University teachers in England. But the general opinion is that they should be studied sympathetically, and that we should suspend judgment, until we know more about them.

China is not the only country which has been asking basic questions about the nature and purpose of University education. A line of upheaval, such as we are living through, has advantages as well as disadvantages. One of the advantages is that it leads us to re-examine all social institutions. Universities have not escaped the general scrutiny. In country after country, people have been asking, "Is the organisation of our universities appropriate to the age in which we live?"

In Germany, when freedom of discussion was revived in 1949, there was bitter criticism of the way in which the Universities had been run. They were regarded as strongholds of reaction, propagating ideas of militarism, the worst forms of nationalism, and of class privilege.

Some of the Socialist leaders even said that it would be better if they were closed down entirely. But a commission appointed in 1948 turned the criticism into more constructive channels. Its report suggested the general lines of reform which would democratise the universities and enable them to play their proper part in the German society of the future.

Some of the German Universities have begun to carry through these reforms, at least in part.

The Commission was predominantly a German one, but co-opted foreign members, one of whom was Lord Linlithgow of Birkenhead, well known in China.

Indian commission

In India also a Commission has been sitting, and investigating the whole University structure. The chairman of this Commission was Dr. Radhakrishnan, the famous Indian philosopher, who is India's Ambassador in Moscow. It has produced a very long report. Some of its critics say that the reforms which it proposes are reactionary rather than progressive. But they proceed from a motive, with which most people in the East will sympathise. It is to link India's educational system more closely with India's national ideas.

In Great Britain there has not been since the war any formal commission of inquiry into the universities. There was such a

race, had won a warm place in the hearts of the British people. One of the most distressing episodes of all this chequered chapter was the ceremony at which he was dispossessed of his dignity.

In the double-dealing charges the smooth manner in which the Chinese banks, Customs, and a variety of other assets passed under Peking's authority—immediately after recognition is ignored. This propaganda is petty—some would say mean. It is certainly wholly lacking in simple consideration or even the rudiments of ordinary goodwill. And where is it getting anybody—just nowhere. It makes us think of the miserable and preposterous wrangling that wrecked the Amherst and Macartney missions which, had they been successful, might have saved so much conflict and altered the course of history, to the advantage of both.

Now the issue has been raised as to whether we should go on with it or admit defeat and frustration and call it a day—just a bad day. As to that, we believe Britain should go through with it to the end, even if it is a bitter end. The Chinese response to our unconditional recognition has been so ungracious as to give us an appearance of intrusion and gate-crashing not unlike that of the days of the pioneer Ambassadors. But certain illusions are going. It remains more a question now than ever whether the exchange of Ambassadors would make much difference to our economic position in China or even to the confrontation of diplomatic forces. But of one thing we are pretty certain—the Chinese people do not want us to turn our backs on them. And there are a lot of Britons who reciprocate those feelings, for hard and ruthless as they often are when these difficulties are needed, the British like and respect their Chinese friends, and know the right China represents in the forces of history. Yet we are reproached for absence of sentiment

UNIVERSITY REFORMS

By "Windrush"
 Special correspondent

commission at the end of the first world war—it enquired into the state of Oxford and Cambridge—but it was not thought necessary to repeat the investigation at the end of the second war.

But though there has been no official investigation there has been plenty of unofficial discussion. The war gave a great fillip to ideas about education. The Act deals chiefly with primary and secondary education. Nevertheless, reforms have been made which must increase the number of students at Universities, and these have brought in their train all sorts of problems.

Some of the critics of the University system in England feel that, in spite of what has been done to broaden it, further reform is needed if it is really to fit the new kind of society in Britain. The most significant feature of university development in England is the growth of the so-called provincial universities—Reading, Hull, Nottingham, Manchester, Liverpool, and so on. The criticism which is sometimes made of these universities is that, instead of striking out and developing on 20th century lines, they copy too much the famous universities of the past.

Model universities

Nobody can deny that in many respects Oxford and Cambridge are model universities. But they are models in a peculiar sense. They cannot be taken as examples to be copied. For they are too expensive. Education at Oxford and Cambridge is based on the tutorial system. This is of incalculable value as an instrument of education. But unfortunately it requires a higher ratio of teachers.

It is alleged that the older universities like Oxford and Cambridge tend to produce graduates who regard themselves as an "elite", and the provincial universities are following suit.

But a democracy cannot afford to nurse in its bosom a class which regards itself as separate from or superior to the rest of society.

In other ways also Oxford and Cambridge may act as unfortunate examples. They make a great point of giving a "general" rather than a vocational education. Now a general education may be a very good thing for a privileged class. But in a true democracy there should be no privileged class. Universities are run at public expense and must serve a public purpose. That purpose is to produce the administrators, scientists, lawyers, and technicians which modern society requires.

Professor Blackett, the famous atomic physicist, stated this very well in a recent talk on the radio. "The view that the universities should not be vocational training establishments seems to be a relic of the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries when the main vocation for which they were training, other than the Church, was that of country gentlemen and man about town."

"Pure learning"

Of course, provision must always be made for the support of scholars and scientists who feel the call to devote themselves to "pure learning". But we must be realistic. Why do 95 per cent of students go to a University? Is it primarily to satisfy

their thirst for knowledge? or is it primarily to acquire a skill?

Some of the critics of the English universities feel that the provincial universities have perhaps not taken enough account of the State Universities in America. These are the universities maintained by the State Government; they are distinct from the autonomous universities like Harvard and Yale which correspond to Oxford and Cambridge in England. Not all the State universities in America are of a high standard. But they have the merit of fitting into a democratic society, and serving its needs. They produce the specialists which society needs. And these specialists do not regard themselves as a superior caste.

It is because ideas of this kind are current in England, at least among some of the left-wing teachers, that the educational policies of the Chinese Communist are being studied with interest. Many of these teachers would find little to quarrel with in some of the sentences in the official Chinese statement on the Universities.

"A great number of colleges and academies are needed to supply proper training for the host of technicians, experts, and scientists. We must educate and reform them and correct the habit found among many of them of despising the people and considering themselves different from the masses."

Education can of course be made too utilitarian. In every society, men and women—especially young men and women—will ask the questions which lead to the profoundest problems of philosophy and religion. No university course can be purely technical. But the problem today is to knit the universities as closely with the mass of the people and that going to a university ceases to be regarded as the mark of a privileged station in life.

The universities must become as much the possession of the people, of the working class, as is, say, the Workers Educational Association today.

Fireside Echoes--No. 16:

More about Foochow Club

The Age of the Moderns witnessed a great number of Foochow Club Members taking advantage of the very reasonable fee of £25 covering Life Membership, of which it is interesting to note, none is recorded prior to 1919. The following are recorded: 1919, 12 names are registered of those known to be living. From 1927 onward no longer was it possible to find a newcomer staying much longer over a two-year posting. Consequently this point had a great bearing on the election of Committee Members to the various active organisations of that time, regarding the infusion of needed new and active blood.

From this period too was noticed (with the exception of the British and General Chambers of Commerce) which would not have been the case previously, the election of bankers to the General Committee of the Foochow Club, particularly as a general matter of principal in a relatively small community. Of the several bankers I have known as Chairmen of the Club, without exception they have very reluctantly accepted the Chair and whilst occupying it have refrained from voting or casting a prerogative vote. Usually they have much preferred to serve on sub-committees.

Last set of names

The following comprise the last set of names of Foochow Club Members running from this period to the evacuation of the foreign community on the second Japanese occupation of the port during October, 1944:

Wilson, W.G.M., 1928. Bovill, G.R.K., 1928. Tamura, Te'gilo, 1929. Forbes, R.F., 1928. Frankenberg, H.G., 1928. Hosking, H.W., 1928. Tweedie, A. Cunningham, 1928. Johnson, T.R., 1928. Fukumoto, J., 1928. Sampson, B.W., 1928. Middleton, Smith, J.C., 1929. Todd, E.L., 1928. Clarke, E.D., 1929. Tison, A.A.L., 1929. Luder, A.H., 1929. Olson, H.W., 1929. Day, E.W., 1929. Planner, P.W.J., 1929. Perry, D.H., 1929. Wache, R., 1929. Wheeler, D.M., 1930. Smith, P.E., 1930. Smith, O., 1930. Bernard, M., 1930. Javrotsky, J., 1930. Simpson, W.A., 1930. Gellis, E.M., 1930. Burke, G.L., 1931. Dymond, Dr. E.C., 1931. Newman, A.L., 1931. Distal, H., 1931. Prosser, H.K., 1931. Riemer, E.B.C., 1931. Sykes, N., 1931. Vanderlieb, E., 1931. Duval-Vilalain, M., 1931. Anthony, B.J., 1931. Campbell, A.A., 1931. Gordon, F.H., 1931. Klubien, J., 1931. Hiley, J.H., 1931. Whittaker, C.R., 1931. Harding, H.J., 1932. Fort, R.D. de la, 1932. Slomson, G.T., 1932. Slomson, F.C., 1932. Thomerson, G., 1932. Smith, J.E., 1932. Turner, W.P., 1932. Evans, C.T., 1934. Lawrence, E.D., 1934. Chubb, J., 1934. Gilmartin, J.L., 1934. Fitzgerald, H.S., 1934. Cook, H.M., 1937. Pearson, C.G.G., 1937. Quick, R.B., 1937. Lloyd, C.J., 1937. Lay, A.C.H., 1937. Shaw, Geo. L., 1938. Stewart, J.B., 1938. McVay, H.V., 1938. Webster, Dr. J.L.A., 1939. Dun-

By Wm. M.S.
 Brand

can, L.A.R., 1936. McKensie, R.O., 1936. Holthe, A., 1936. Glover, V.B., 1936. Kelly, Capt. F., 1936. MacKenzie, W.A., 1936. Risberg, E., 1936. Scott-Morris, A.M., 1936. Stockley, G.E., 1936. Stranger, K.A., 1936. Tiefenbacher, M., 1936. Walker, F.G., 1936. Coote, F.S., 1936. Fletcher, S.J., 1936. Larson, C.M., 1936. Ram, Lieut. C.E.W., 1936. Sargent, Bishop G.B.R., 1936. Bruce, I.D., 1946. Shoettler, R.J., 1946. Amos, G.M., 1946. Freeman, H., 1943. Hitch, H., 1943. Hopkins, W.R., 1944. Jones, E.S., 1944. Parsons, T.M., 1944. Phelps, E.G., 1943. Selover, J.B., 1944. Jack, G.D., 1946. Bathurst, E., 1946. Jacobs, A.G., 1946. Youngs, M.C., 1947. Bryson, Dr. A.C., 1947. Campbell, D.W., 1947. Van Zuylen, Hawke, S.R., 1946. Milch, Dr. E., 1946. Neumann, A., 1946. Wehle, Dr. E., 1946. Ralston, G.G., 1948. Dalton, Dr. L.G., 1946.

Hospital founded

The venerable Dr. W.W. Myers (who joined the Foochow Club in 1901), father of W.R. Myers, of the Customs Service who was stationed in Foochow between 1916-1919, founded the hospital at Pagoda Anchorage later to be taken over and run by Dr. Gillette. His main residence, however, was next door to Gilman's, which the Customs purchased.

At the same time they purchased this property, they acquired "in situ" Dr. Myers and a few other properties on the Hill itself. Dr. Myers' residence thus became the first Customs' Mess for Indoor-Staff. The furniture was distinctly old-fashioned, solid mahogany, and included a wonderful in-laid rose-wood grand-piano which badly needed reworking and overhauling generally.

The first occupants of this Mess, known as San Hai-kuan (or No. 3 Customs), were a handful of bachelors known as Walsham's proteges, who were largely responsible for reeking interest in the Inter-Club Billiard Shield I have referred to. Indeed, in doing so, the Customs Club membership rapidly increased with the Club itself becoming the popular rendezvous particularly on account of the tennis-court.

Events were moving rapidly in North China between 1928 and 1938 with several political groups

headed by war-lords scrambling for power on the one hand, with both Russia and Japan jockeying for position in the three Eastern Provinces comprising Manchuria on the other.

The war-lord's game of tiddly-winks was dramatically won by Marshal Chang Tso-lin, to the upsetting of diplomatic betting all round; but to the greater embarrassment of Japan, as he thereupon claimed Manchuria for himself, re-establishing Mukden as the capital thereof, and generally acting independent of the Central Chinese Government.

These fast-moving events greatly affected foreign trade in North China by literally freezing rolling-stock on the several railways, in which the Marshal captured being taken into Manchuria, with each defeated opponent of his retreating Southward to Hankow or Nanking with such of the balance as they could lay their hands on. "This situation" had its effect on the life of Foochow by the unusual number of new faces with a drastic shuffling of personnel. It is not to mention a marked revival of German interest in the port.

Meanwhile, let me recall some of the names of Foochow Club Members during this period, and up to 1941.

(To be continued)

Taikoo sugar is back in the shops



and back on my table—too!

TK Granulated, Caster and icing sugar and Golden Syrup are not yet available, but will be shortly.

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"Mao Tse-tung gives India assurance of peaceful intentions." Knowing the totalitarian technique, Delhi is extremely worried about this veiled threat.

"Convertible coupe... Sale at HK\$11,000. No bargain." I am all in favour of honesty in advertising.

Woman fined \$10 for car biling. Local club bores have had fair warning.

Peking is apparently demanding more information before it will recognise Britain as the government in full control of the country? Does it hold power by general consent of the people, etc., etc.? One can't be too careful.

On the subject of the new irrigation scheme, Myrtle insists that you can't starve in the Sahara Desert anyway—not with all the sandwich is there.

Wanchai tenant complained about wind whistling through holes in the wall and disturbing his rest. It wasn't a sleeping draught.

Church speaks out. "Do you know what Hell is? Come and hear our new organist."

The local Telephone Company is applying to increase its capital by \$11,500,000. Maybe it wants to buy instruments for those on the waiting list.

Woman falls into the harbour, and a gent "who happened to be aboard the ferry voluntarily applied artificial respiration." Quite sure he hadn't specifically stationed himself on the ferry in case his good offices might be required?

Free for all—that's what correspondence columns are. Judging by the way it has turned out, the whole wheat proponents knew which side their bread was buttered.

"Poisoned food in London hospitals." Seems rather a drastic way of eliminating overcropping.

In case you've heard the talk, it's true about Myrtle and me having had relations in Singapore, but they've gone now, and anyway they were only second cousins.



"Say 'Marvellous growing weather' once more, my friend, and I'll do you"

Hotel-style prison



West Germany races ahead with its programme of prison reform. Grim Bruchsal Prison, built in 1841 and the scene of many harsh punishments, is today in the forefront of the reform scheme. Cells in the prison reflect the changes. Here a prisoner reads a book he selected from the library of 4,500 volumes. Wireless programmes are relayed through earphones. The bed is laid with gaily coloured linen and the chair rests on the bedside mat. Authorities say that there are almost no escape attempts. (AP Photo).

"Pravda" raises Baltic aircraft issue again

Moscow, May 23.

"Pravda," in its first mention of last month's American plane incident since the publication of the original Soviet note of protest, today raised the question whether the second American note, dated May, needed a reply. The Americans could have acknowledged the justice of the original Soviet protest, but refused and insisted on confusing the issue, "Pravda" said.

It characterised the second American note as an "unfounded declaration, sharply contradicting established facts known to the whole world."

Truman's attack on appeasers

Washington, May 23. President Truman warned today against the growth of feeling among some Americans that the United States should surrender to Russia.

The President made the remark in a brief informal talk to more than 500 delegates to the annual conference on citizenship sponsored by the Justice Department and the National Education Association. He was disturbed by the receipt of a postcard from Los Angeles recently suggesting in all seriousness that the proper thing to do was to surrender to Russia. He quoted the writer as saying, "We may lose our freedom, but it is better to lose our freedom than lose our lives."

"Now, what do you think of that?" asked President Truman. "This is Patrick Henry in reverse. There are people like that in this country and it is your business to see they don't increase in number. I hope you will do that."

POSER STUMPS COMMITTEE

London, May 23.

A British Parliamentary Committee announced today that it had been unable to decide whether the Rev. J. G. MacManaway, a Northern Ireland clergyman, was eligible to sit as a Member of Parliament.

It recommended that immediate legislative action should be taken to clarify the law. The Clergy Disqualification Act of 1801 says that no person having been ordained to the office of priest or deacon may sit in Parliament, but the Church of Ireland was disestablished from the Anglican Church in 1809.

In its report today the Committee said: "The question at the root of the present problem is whether the disestablishment of the Church of Ireland had the effect in law of removing from its priests and deacons their previous disqualification from serving in the House of Commons."

LIE'S 10 POINTS FOR PEACE

UN Secretary-General lays scheme before "Big Four" countries LONG-RANGE PROGRAMME

Lake Success, May 23.

"Points for peace" laid before the Big Four powers by the United Nations Secretary-General, Trygve Lie, call for top-level Security Council meetings, prompt disarmament talks and establishment of a United Nations army to prevent war.

Mr. Lie's 10 Points, similar to Woodrow Wilson's "14 Points" at the end of World War I, are described in diplomatic circles as a collection of ideas to be discussed over a long period rather than a definitive programme of immediate action.

However, they centre definitely on gradually building up the United Nations as the focal point of the world's masses by extending the work of the world organisation in social and economic affairs.

It also sought to put teeth into the United Nations Charter and establish it as the prime foundation of international Law.

United Nations Secretariat sources refused to comment on the 10 Points before President Truman, the British Prime Minister, Clement Attlee, the French Prime Minister, Georges Bidault, and Josef Stalin of Russia in aides memos presented during his three-day pilgrimage of peace, but highly reliable sources in other diplomatic circles said Mr. Lie's 10 points were:

1. Holding of periodic Security Council meetings to be attended by the Chiefs of State or their Foreign Ministers.
2. Resumption of East-West talks within the United Nations on prohibition of atomic and hydrogen weapons and control of atomic energy.
3. Resumption of UN talks on reduction of conventional armaments as distinguished from nuclear weapons.
4. Pressing of new efforts to reach agreement on the recruiting of security forces—in effect a United Nations Army—to be placed at the disposal of the Security Council as a watchdog for peace.

Technical aid

5. Advocacy of universal membership in the United Nations.
6. Establishment of an active programme of technical assistance to the world's backward areas.
7. More vigorous use of United Nations specialised agencies such as the World Health Organisation and its 20 similar organs.
8. Development of United Nations work in the field of human rights and fundamental freedoms.
9. Use of the United Nations to promote advancement of dependent and colonial peoples.
10. Use of the United Nations Charter to speed up development of international law.

Mr. Lie believes that there is a better than 50-50 chance of Big Power agreement within a year to start a series of Special Security Council meetings on cold war problems.

This presupposes that the Chinese Communist Government will be seated in the United Nations by the time the United Nations General Assembly meets this autumn.

For East

The note dated February 1 proposing the trial of Japanese war criminals, including Hirohito; the April 20 note regarding tri-power violation of the Italian peace treaty concerning Trieste, which England and France likewise have not answered; the Soviet notes written as far back as June 7, 1946, and February 1949, charging American aircraft violations of freedom of navigation in the Far East, which "Pravda" said the State Department had not answered.

It was generally believed here that the incident is closed, since the Russians appear indisposed to go on with an exchange of notes indefinitely—notes which, from their view add nothing new but simply rehash the original charges and counter-charges.

Immediately following publication of the first Soviet protest "Pravda" published an article denouncing the U.S. air forces.—United Press.

PRESS OFFICES BOMBED

Singapore, May 23.

Communist guerrillas shot dead a Sikh caretaker and threw a hand-grenade into the "China Press" newspaper office in the centre of Kuala Lumpur, the Federal Capital, tonight.

The building was slightly damaged but no newspaper employees were injured by the grenade.

The "China Press" is the only Chinese language daily in Kuala Lumpur and is owned by Mr. H. S. Lee, Federal Legislative Council member and one of the biggest Chinese tin mine owners in Selangor.

The police said that the guerrillas had shot outside the building in an effort to shoot the Sikh, when he tried to stop them throwing the grenade.

The attackers escaped with the caretaker's shot-gun, avoiding a car shot immediately thrown around the capital.—Reuter.

Trygve Lie playing "lone wolf" role

Lake Success, May 23.

Mr. Trygve Lie, Secretary-General of the United Nations, is playing a "lone wolf" role in his peace talks with foreign Governments with virtually no consultation with his staff.

Since he left for his tour of "Big Power" capitals, Mr. Lie has for practical purposes carried the whole United Nations inside his bulging, brown brief-case.

Although he has been in fairly frequent communication with his executive assistant, Mr. Andrew Cordier, he has not revealed to him the substance of his talks in London, Paris and Moscow.

None of the other high officials has been consulted either.—Reuter.

concept of the United Nations. He did not want it to have even permanent headquarters or a site, but to roam around the world each year. Mr. Lie's idea would be to start such a series of extraordinary Council meetings this autumn, and then to follow them up with conferences each year in the various capitals of the world.

Secret meetings

Mr. Lie would have such meetings held in secrecy, primarily at the beginning for an exchange of views and exploration of pending problems. His project is a long-range one—extended over 20 years.

There are more problems that he thinks should be explored.

(1) The possibility of resuming United Nations negotiations on atomic energy.

(2) The whole question of admission of new members to the United Nations, including all of the previous Axis satellites.

(3) A provision of the United Nations Charter which calls for United Nations security forces—an issue that has been dead-docked since 1945.

Disarmament

(4) Pending resolutions in the United Nations on disarmament—in contrast to the East-West armaments race.

(5) Economic problems, including resumption of East-West trade.

(6) The long-delayed Austrian peace treaty situation.

(7) The completely deadlocked efforts to reach East-West agreement on the German peace treaty.

(8) The continued "little cold war" over Berlin, with the continuing threat of Russian efforts to make the Western position there untenable. The issue is still technically before the Security Council.

(9) The problem of membership in subsidiary organisations, such as UNESCO, WHO, ILO, etc.

(10) Technical problems, such as a more precise definition of where and when the veto power of the Big Powers is and is not applicable.

Mr. Lie does not believe that hard and fast decisions are expected on such issues immediately. His proposal is that the Big Powers merely start discussing them, or rather resume the discussions.

Lie's silence

Mr. Lie has so far refused to make any statement for publication but he told reporters in Paris this morning that he might have something to say when he got back to New York or Washington.

In usually well-informed quarters, Mr. Lie is thought to be making an attempt to convince the Western Governments that Russia does not consider the door to an understanding is closed rather than to be making specific proposals for "staging" a meeting to end the present tension.

Early morning reports from Lake Success said Mr. Lie had presented a 10-point plan for peace to the four Governments, although he had not yet received a reply.

DOUBLE TAXATION ISSUE

London, May 23.

The British Government intends taking its own action to relieve British companies and citizens from being taxed both overseas and at home. Recently, such double taxation caused Britain to lose a very important Ceylon contract.

By legislation notified today Britain will simply waive a large part of the British taxation in income already taxed in countries with which Britain has not yet concluded reciprocal agreements for relief from double taxation.

This legislation will also enlarge the tax relief to British residents on their income from Commonwealth countries.

British commercial organisations tonight hailed the new legislation as a great help to British companies operating in countries such as Brazil, Mexico and Ceylon with which Britain has no double taxation agreements.

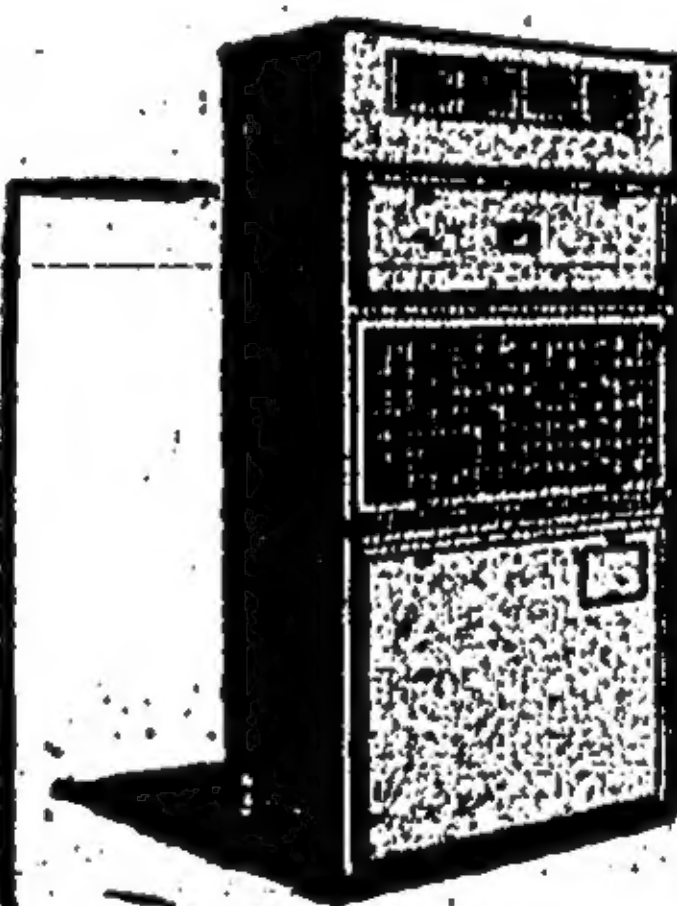
Recently, two British firms of contractors had to withdraw their tenders for the £2,000,000 port of Colombo contract because of double taxation in Ceylon and Britain on any profits earned. The contract was reported to have gone to two French firms.—Reuter.

dia and Asia were playing in world politics.

"I feel that Mr. Nehru and he should come closer together—that Pandit Nehru should come up more categorically and strongly on the side of peace and destroy the sabotage gang which seems to be working at the other end."

Mr. Lie asked Mr. Karanjia many questions about conditions in Asia countries he had visited. "I found him a man of broad vision, far-sighted, intense, so far as peace is concerned and completely neutral. He is an exact Western parallel of Nehru in his ideas, ways of thinking and approach to problems," Mr. Karanjia said.—United Press and Reuter.

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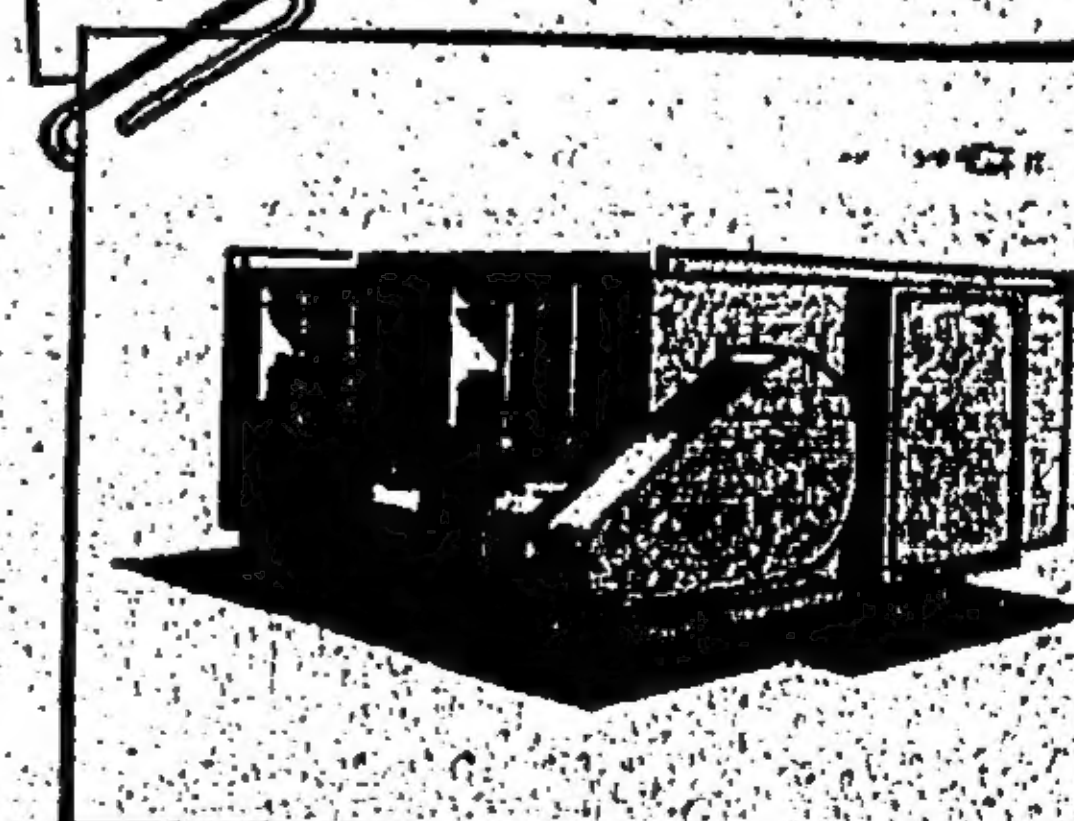


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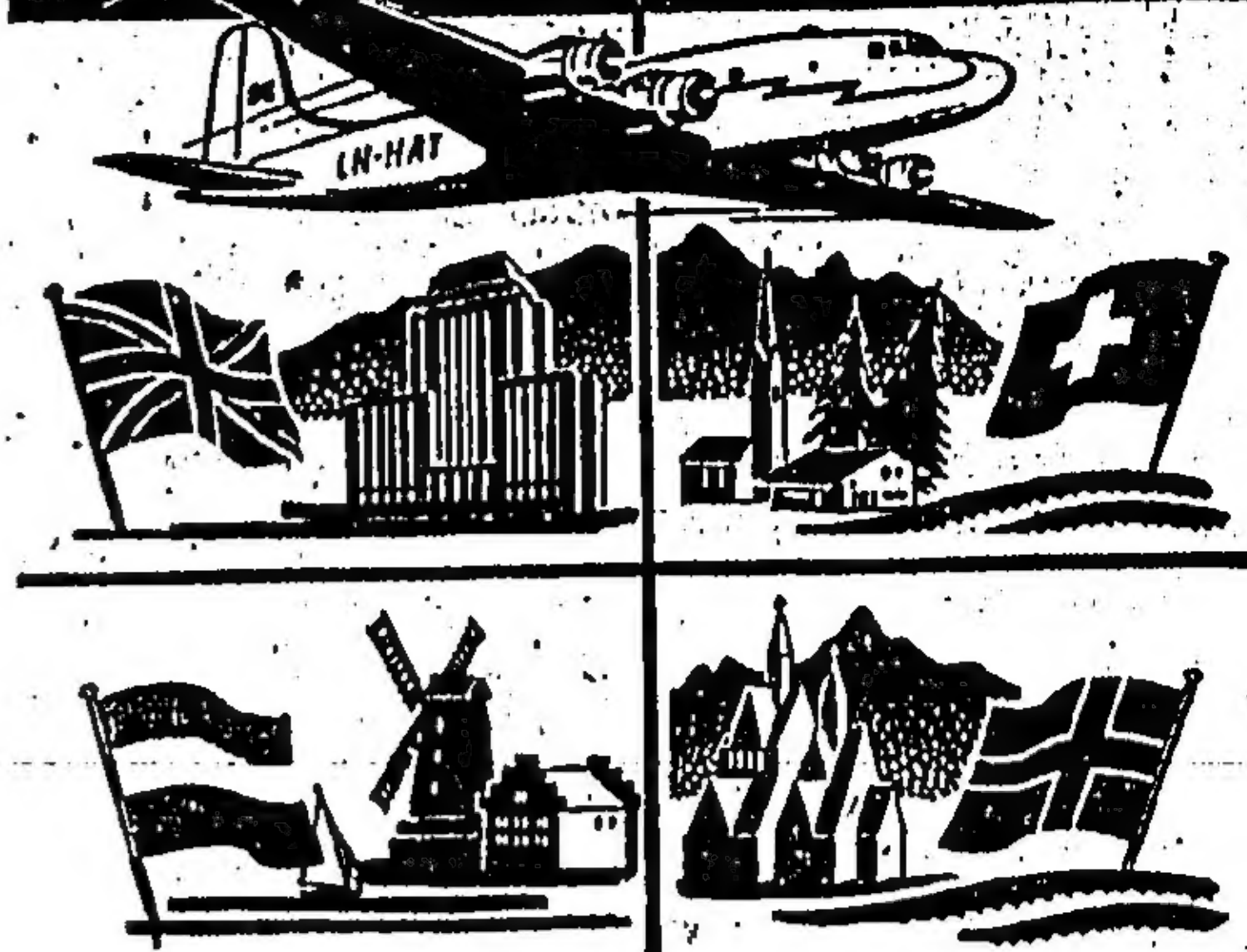
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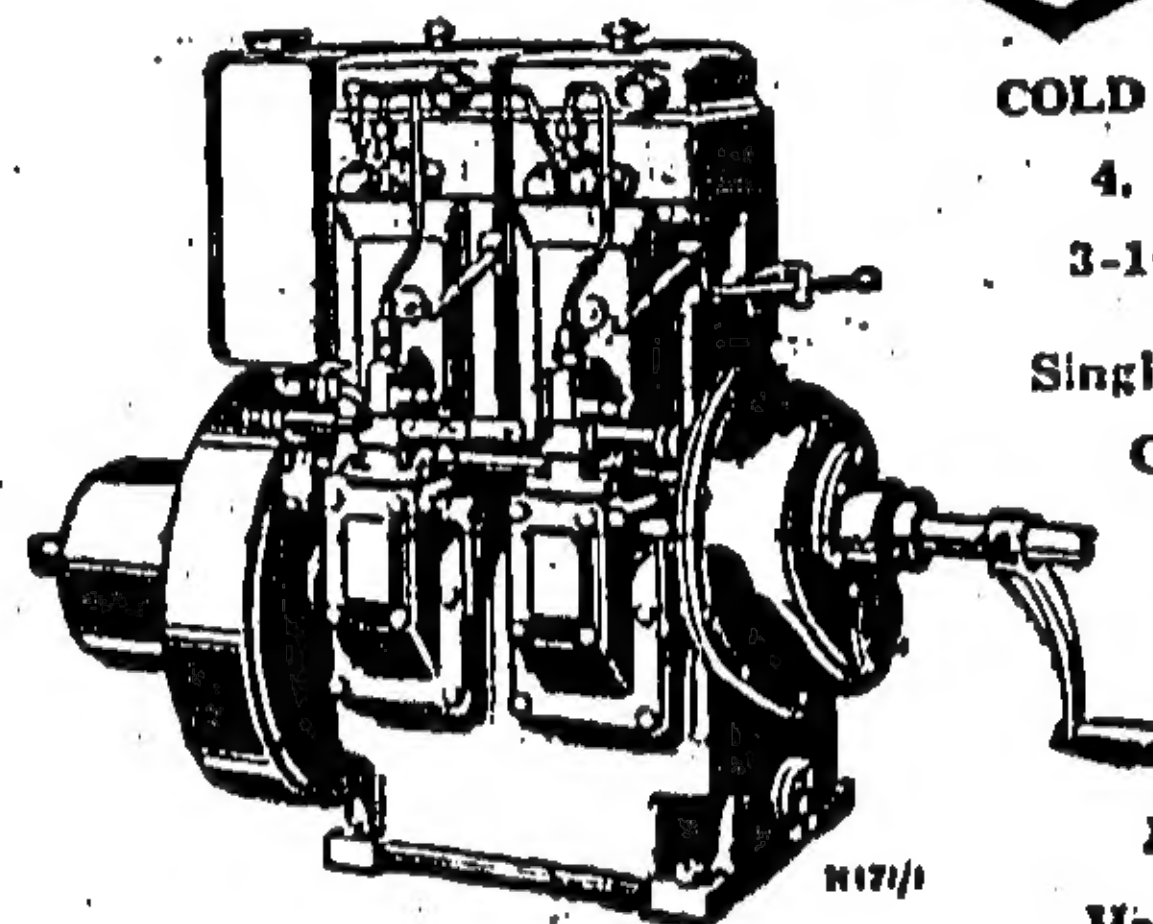
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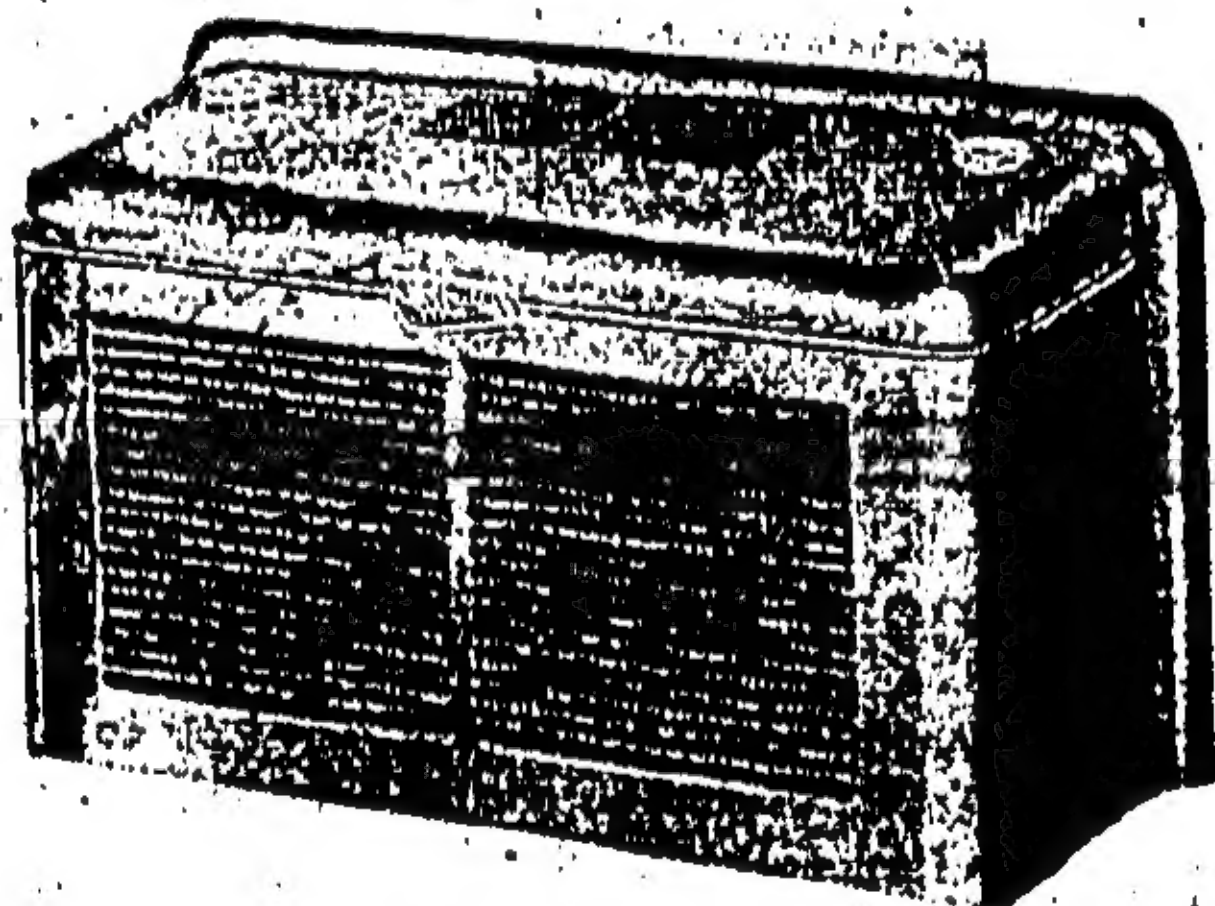
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ENGINEERING PAGE

BRITISH DUAL-FUEL ENGINES

British manufacturers of prime movers, in addition to developing new industrial and propulsive power units, notably the gas turbine—have also devoted considerable attention to the adaptation of existing types of power plant with a view to improving both their efficiency and versatility in all classes of service.

An apt example of the latter trend is the recent appearance of the dual-fuel engine of the English Electric Co. Ltd., in which very simple equipment is fitted to the cylinder heads of the makers' standard ranges of diesel engines, enabling them to operate either as straight diesels or as dual-fuel units burning gas or oil, whichever may be desired.

For dual-fuel operation, the normal fuel-injection equipment in these engines is utilised to provide a pilot injection of fuel to ignite the gas. The additional parts consist of specially developed gas admission valves which are fitted to the cylinder heads and linked up with the governor.

The supplementary gear is easily accessible and adjustable, and is so arranged that close governing is possible both on oil and on gas and oil.

The compression ratio of the modified engine is as for a standard diesel engine, similar results also being shown for B.M.E.P. exhaust, oil, and water temperatures as for the normal diesel engine at full load.

Fuel consumption
The quantity of fuel oil required for pilot injection purposes varies from approximately 5 to 10 per cent. of the B.M.E.P. of the gas consumed. The average combined fuel consumption at full load is approximately 7200 B.T.U./B.H.P./hr.

The engine is started up on diesel fuel and when required can be changed over, while running, to dual-fuel operation. It is also possible to vary the amount of fuel required for pilot injection purposes while the engine is operating.

This method enables a more efficient use to be made of the gas in view of the fact that the engine is a high-compression unit, and at the same time it obviates the laborious method of changing compression ratios and substituting ignition apparatus, which would be necessary if the diesel engine had to be converted to a gas engine.

The engine develops its normal British Standard Specification

rating when running on sewage gas (methane), town's gas, or natural gas, all of which have a fairly high calorific value. When running on producer gas, however, it is necessary to derate the normal output by 10 per cent. In countries where fuel oil is expensive and difficult to obtain, the dual-fuel engine is rapidly coming to the fore as a means of generating power. In such cases the engine is operated in conjunction with a gas producer, which is utilised for burning wood refuse, ground-nut husks, etc. In fact, any type of fuel which is cheap and readily accessible.

British practice

With this type of fuel the calorific value is usually somewhere between 120 and 140 B.T.U./cu.ft. and the rating of the engine is 10 per cent. below the British Standard Specification rating at normal temperature and pressure.

Some industrial establishments in Britain are now utilising gas producers in conjunction with dual-fuel engines as a means of generating electricity, especially where large quantities of wood refuse are available.

In such cases it is always possible to ensure continuity of supply by coupling the engine to the existing town's gas supply, which would act as a standby service. In gas undertakings, especially those which generate their own electricity, this type of generation is popular.

With the problem of sewage disposal becoming ever more important, many local authorities are now turning to the activated sludge and digester tank method, which enables electricity to be generated at negligible cost by engines operated on methane, with a pilot injection of diesel fuel, the methane gas being readily available from the digester tanks.

Exhaust-gas heat

With this type of installation exhaust-gas boilers are fitted to the engines, which enables the heat from the exhaust gases to be utilised to heat the sludge in the digester tanks. This has the very desirable effect of substantially increasing the overall efficiency of the modern sewage works.

Engines operating in the oil fields can be fitted with dual-fuel parts which will enable them to operate quite satisfactorily on the high-calorific-value natural gas which is usually available. This practice can reduce considerably the cost of power generation.

It may be noted as regards the efficiency of these dual-fuel units that during a series of tests at the makers' works it was found that when operating at full load as a dual-fuel engine using 5.5 per cent oil and 94.5 per cent gas the thermal efficiency was nearly 36 per cent, as compared with nearly 35 per cent on oil only. At 10 per cent. overload the thermal efficiency was 36.3 per cent.

Simple modification

An important feature of this conversion of the standard English Electric diesel engine to dual-fuel operation is that no additional fittings can be readily installed by the user's engineers.

The makers supply these fittings, with the necessary instructions for making the change-over, to users in all parts of the world. A number

of users who have already installed these change-over fittings report no difficulty in the operation.

Eminently satisfactory results and operating economies have been achieved by the adaptation of the English Electric type RK diesel engines to dual-fuel operation.

The design of these industrial engines has behind it many years' experience, derived from the well-known and widely used range of engines. They are, however, a new design, suitable for operation at higher rotational speeds.

As far as is possible, consistent with the requirements of reliability and durability, components employed for the RK engine have been made interchangeable with those used on SV type engines, which are built in powers from 1,200 to 1,800 B.H.P.

Few spares needed

While this point is of little significance to the operators of relatively small installations, it is of considerable interest to operators of large numbers of diesel plant, because it enables one relatively small stock of spares to cover adequately the maintenance requirements of engines ranging from 100 B.H.P. to 1,800 B.H.P.

These engines are of vertical four-stroke cycle, trunk-plank design, having open-type combustion chambers and mechanical injection of the fuel. They are of totally enclosed monobloc construction, and have been designed with full regard for accessibility and straightforward maintenance.

A notable characteristic of the performance of the RK engine is the form of the fuel consumption curve, which is practically level over a wide range of loads.

Since most engines are operated under fluctuating load conditions averaging between 60 and 70 per cent of full load, this flat consumption curve ensures economical operation under actual service conditions and is, therefore, superior to a low specific fuel consumption at one point of the load range only.

The absence of sharp rise in the consumption curve between full load and 10 per cent overload indicates the conservative rating of these engines.

Fuel supply

For straight diesel operation, these engines are provided with an overhead daily service tank of two hours' capacity complete with strainer. The fuel is drawn from the tank through a special duplex strainer to the fuel pumps.

Each fuel pump is provided with individual adjustment, so that the correct distribution of load over all cylinders can be accurately adjusted and maintained. Provision is made for the priming of the complete fuel-injection system.

The quantity of fuel delivered by the pumps is regulated by the governor in accordance with load requirements. The fuel injectors, fitted in the cylinder heads, are of proved design, and maintain good atomisation over long periods.

The engines are capable of operating over a wide range of diesel fuels, and low consumptions are maintained in service. The engines are completely tuned and tested on fuels complying with B.S.S. 209-1947, class B.

As indicated above, for dual-fuel operation, the engines can be fitted with the makers' gas mixing valves and the engine started by pilot injection of oil

fuel to ignite the gas-air mixture.

For installations which are intended to serve as standby plant, and which have to be started up immediately on failure of the main electric supply system, automatic starting equipment can be supplied. Such automatic starting equipment eliminates the inevitable delays and dislocations which follow a power supply failure, as essential services can be restored almost immediately.

Waste heat utilised

The automatic starting system carries out adequately the operations associated with the priming, starting, and loading of the set and incorporates the protective devices necessary for unattended operation.

Where a supply of hot water or steam is required for heating or process purposes, it is often possible to effect substantial economies by utilising the waste heat in the jacket water and/or exhaust gases of these engines.

With combined jacket and exhaust heat recovery, an overall thermal efficiency of 80 per cent may be realised under favourable conditions. The makers have installed a number of waste-heat recovery plants with conspicuous success.

The usual method of coupling an alternator or generator to the engine is to bolt the flange of the rotor or armature shaft to the machined face of the flywheel.

Users of these dual-fuel engines have found them highly efficient and reliable, and in their reports have emphasised their versatility in offering a choice between oil and gas as fuel, as well as providing a means for the disposal of combustible waste products as fuel in gas producers coupled to these engines.

In addition to this economy the facility with which waste heat can be utilised is also pointed out as a valuable recommendation for these engines.

Excellent Austrian ball bearings

Austria, known as the land of wine, women and song, is also the producer of excellent ball and roller bearings, manufactured at the Steyr Works at Steyr, Upper Austria.

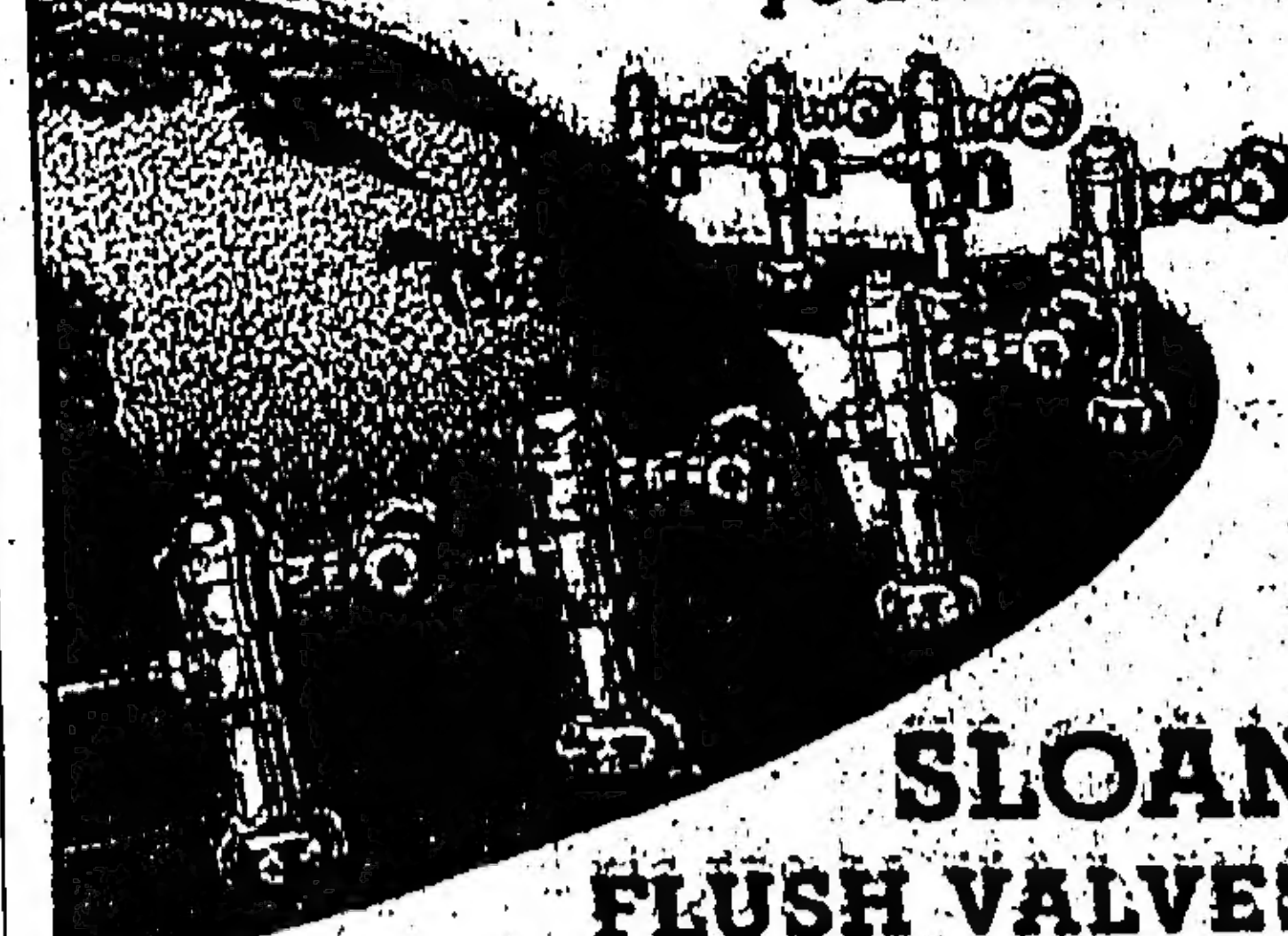
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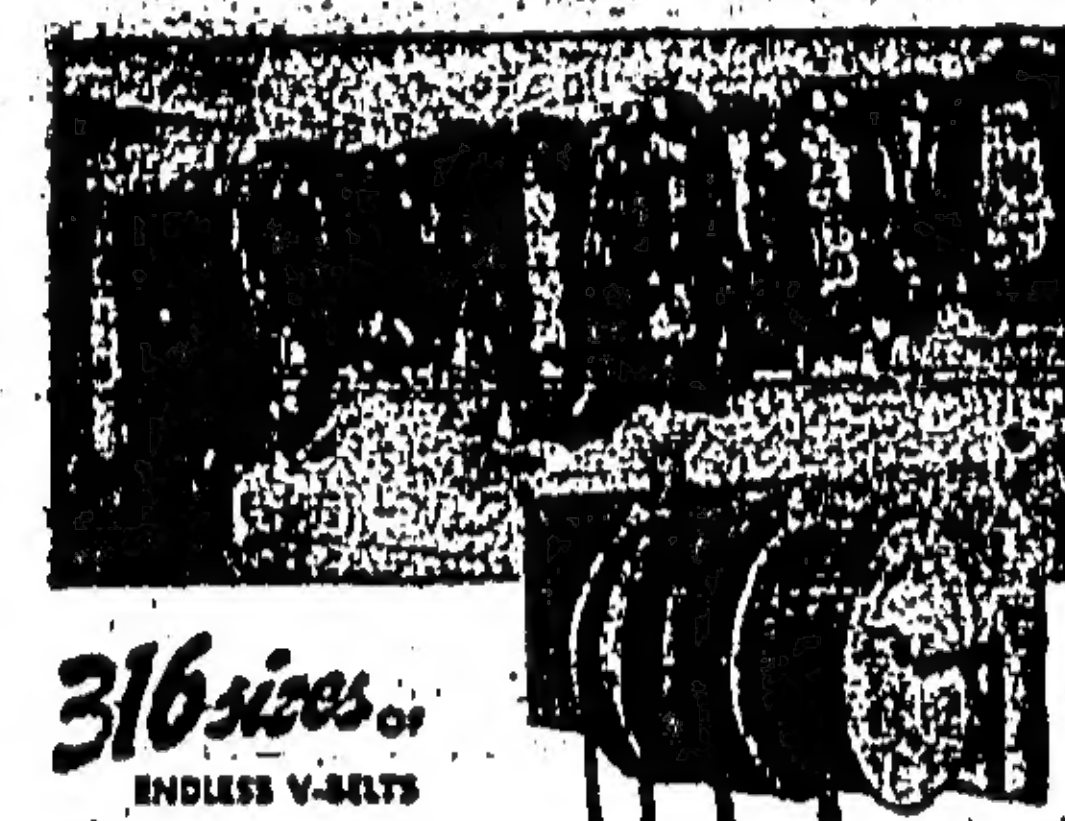
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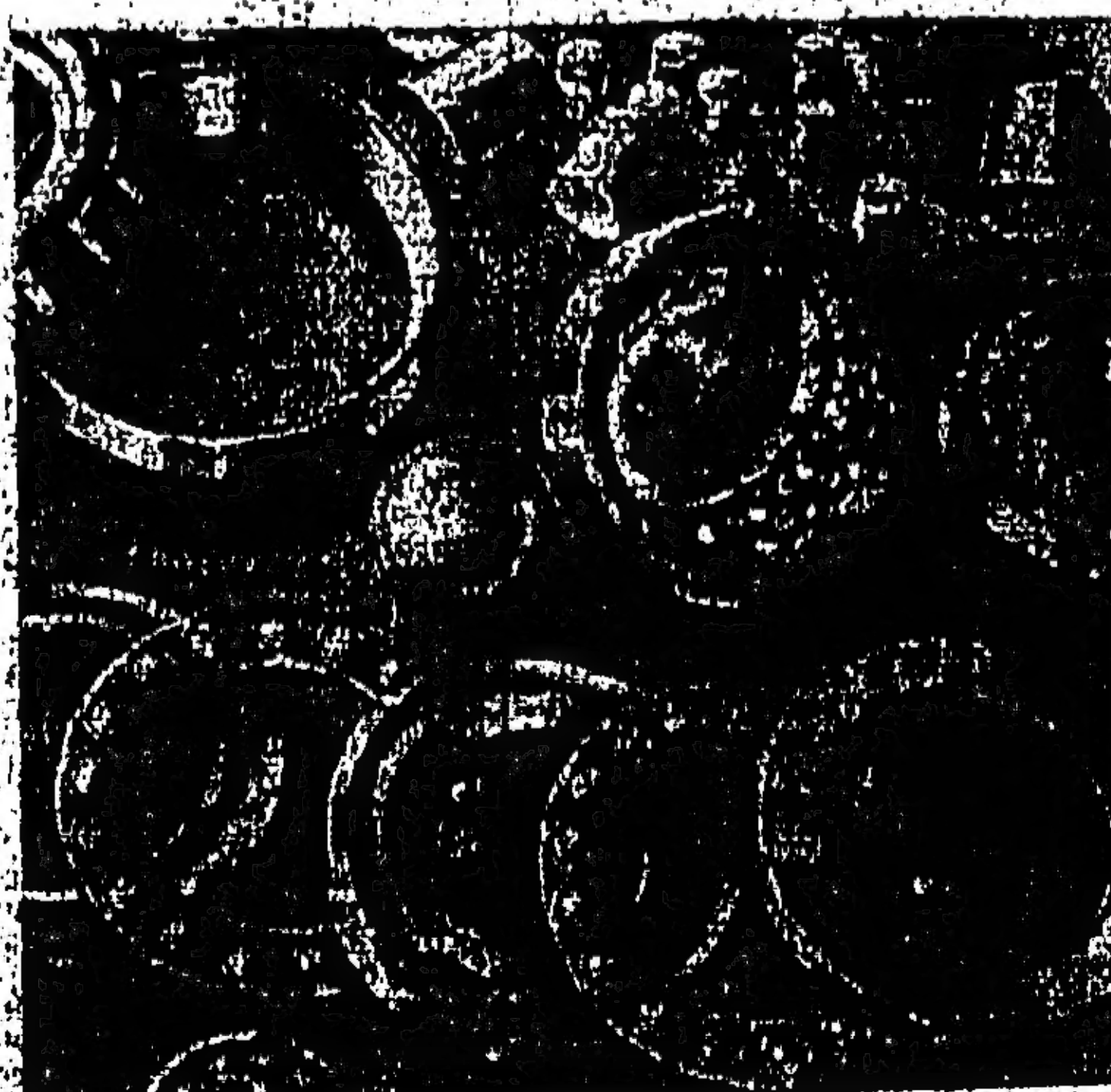
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To the average ballroom exponent of the tango and fox-trot the still dance of the shepherds of France's Landes region looks as if it is being performed in the stratosphere. Here a party of shepherds is pictured in the traditional dance during an Agricultural Catholic Congress at the Parc des Princes in Paris. Glad in sheepskin coats and wide, flat berets, the shepherds have for generations used stilt to keep their feet dry while walking across their marshy home territory. Additionally, the stilts provide good observation points to see the flocks through the thick brush which flourishes in the area.—(AP Photo.)

INDONESIAN URGES RED RECOGNITION

New York, May 24.

Lambertus N. Palar, chief Indonesian delegate to the United Nations, arrived here after two months of absence during which he visited Moscow, and urged the United Nations to recognise the Chinese Communists as being in effective control of China.

Palar said the United Nations is unable to work well without Russia whose delegates refuse to sit at the same conference table with representatives from Nationalist China.

Palar reported, "The feeling in my country and in South East Asia is that the United Nations should accept Communist China because the people in these countries consider the Communist leader, Mao Tse-tung, as the real effective leader in China. The Big Powers should continue their efforts to solve this problem but we cannot go on this way. The work of the United Nations is quite paralysed now."

Palar agreed that the Communists might interpret the United Nations' acceptance as a moral victory but said this would be only temporary. The South East Asian people feel while leaders of China are Communist many of the people in the country are not, according to Palar.

He said the people of China should be given an opportunity to raise their social and economic level and predicted that improved conditions would make them an effective anti-Communist force.

Palar spent eight days in Moscow negotiating with Foreign Minister Andrei Vishinsky on the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Soviet Union and the Republic of Indonesia.

He reported that an agreement was reached in principle but that technical matters still remained. He said he got the impression in Moscow that workers are "possessors of the city" where as in New York only the wealthy and more prosperous segments of the population are having this feeling.—United Press.

KOREA GUERRILLAS WIPED OUT

Seoul, May 23.—The South Korean Government announced today that its army has completely wiped out a band of 700 guerrillas who came from the North on March 27.

The Government today invited the U.S. Secretary of Defense, Mr. Louis Johnson, and General Omar N. Bradley to visit South Korea during their tour of the Far East.—Associated Press.

Deputies end meeting on Austria

London, May 24.

The four deputies of the Foreign Ministers tonight ended their 254th meeting on the Austrian State treaty, leaving their Governments to decide when they should meet again.

Mr. Ivor Mallet, the British representative, said that the key to progress on the treaty was in the hands of the Soviet delegation but at present the door was locked with a triple lock.

Three proposals were presented and the deputies finally agreed that the four delegations should each submit all three proposals for the decision of their respective Governments.

The three proposals were: (1) That the next meeting be held in six weeks' time. This was put forward by the United States and supported by Britain; (2) That there should be no meeting until the Western Powers had replied to the Soviet note on Trieste of April 20. This was proposed by the Russian delegation; (3) That the deputies should meet again on Friday when they have had time to refer to their Governments. This was proposed by the French delegation.—Reuters.

Chicago, May 23.—Television is cutting into the restaurant business, the President of the National Restaurant Association said today. A restaurant official, Andrew Grotty, said meals across the nation were off seven per cent, mainly due to the slump in supporting business. Television "fans" were rushing home to their sets so they seldom stayed out to eat.—United Press.

London at the week-end

This has been one of the weeks when people wake up to the danger of what is going on in Malaya. They quickly go to sleep again. But while the burst of anxiety is going on, a number of articles are written which acquaint the public with at least some of the disturbing facts.

"The Economist" begins bluntly: "British fortunes in Malaya have been deteriorating for some time, and new and possibly sweeping decisions are needed to save the day."

"The Economist" analyses the Malaya revolt into four stages. The first, from June to September 1948, was the attempt to bring the life of Singapore to a standstill by strikes. After this had failed, the second stage, from September to December 1948, was the period of rampant terror in the Federation. In December 1948 the Guards Brigade arrived in Malaya; also the police organisation had by this time been much improved. Thus in the third stage—from December 1948 to November 1949—the tide turned against the bandits. Last September, bandit incidents were down to 30 a month, as compared with 250 a month in the second stage.

The fourth stage began in November 1949 and has continued up to the present. It is one of failure by the British. The number of incidents monthly has been creeping up again towards the worst peak of nearly two years ago. "The Economist" asks what must be done.

"More now depends on the Malayan Chinese than on any other single factor. Without the active help of the Chinese there can be no consolidation of ground cleared of guerrillas. The British, having cleared up a particular area, cannot hold it against the Communists, as they come infiltrating back, so long as the Chinese population is apathetic and frightened. Yet there can clearly be no final victory until ground gained can be held."

Next step

"The Economist" argues that the vital next step is for the Government to win more support from the Chinese. "One way of doing this is to make the administration in the Federation look less biased in favour of the Malays. The whole topic is of course political dynamite; but so is the guerrilla challenge."

"The Economist" is alarmed at the continuing lack of a sense of urgency. "What is at stake is not only one of the West's richest sources of raw materials, but the freedom and prosperity of over 5,000,000 'British' subjects. Malaya is for Mr. Atlee and his colleagues the test case in the cold war which they refused for so long to take seriously."

It is a rather dull week with the "New Statesman." Perhaps its most interesting comment is on the newly published official report "Children and the Cinema."

"The number of children who are regular movie-goers is steadily increasing. The present regulations under which they are admitted need revising. But it is easier to state the need than meet it. Should we revise the rules for the children's matinees, and exclude, since cinema is a function of urban and especially working class life. Are parents to leave their children at home unattended if they will not arrange to have baby-sitters? The larger problem, the social influence of the cinema, cannot be

answered by tinkering with regulations. While we have slums, dead-end jobs, and dreary lives, the 'happy world of the films' will have an irresistible appeal, especially to the adolescent mind."

Nationalisation

In the "Tribune," Woodrow Wyatt, the Labour M.P., makes some "timely observations" about nationalisation. Nationalisation is a subject both boring and difficult.

By WINDRUSH

cult. It is not the less important for that. Failure by the leaders of the Labour Party to "treat" the achievements of nationalisation lost votes at the last election. Stagnant complacency over the present structure of the nationalised industries would be a disaster.

Wyatt thinks that the best results in nationalised industry have been achieved when the new

Prague is security conscious

Prague, May 23.

The establishment of a new Czech Ministry of Security, which was announced today, was regarded here as showing the increased importance the Czech Government is attaching to security matters.

During the last few weeks there have been signs of growing security-mindedness by the Czech authorities, including identity checks on all main roads, train travellers, people spending a night at provincial hotels and customers in restaurants, cafes and places of entertainment.

But it was not known whether the establishment of the new Ministry was connected with these measures.

The new Minister of Security is M. Ladislav Kprlka, aged 53, leader of the nationwide Union of Liberty Fighters, which combines partisans and legionnaires from both World Wars.

He is an Old Guard Communist and has been a member of the Czech Communist Party's Central Committee for 15 years. He spent several years in the Dachau concentration camp during the war. Until today security was the responsibility of the Minister of the Interior, M. Václav Nosek, and it reduced to Nosek himself who, according to the official Czech news agency, suggested the creation of a special Ministry.—Reuters.

WAR OF THE EMBASSIES

Prague, May 23.

Czechoslovakia today demanded that the United States official representation in American diplomatic missions should now be reduced to four or five.

The new Czech demand was made in a note from the Czechoslovak Ministry of Foreign Affairs to the United States Embassy in Prague this afternoon. Reuters learned.

It was understood that the note based the demand for the further reduction in American diplomatic and consular staff on the recent cut-in in the Czech staff in the United States on the principle of parity.—Reuters.

directors have been chosen for their general competence, not for their particular experience of the industry. Where 'experts' have been chosen, they have 'climbed on the old systems' unimaginatively.

"He thinks that the Government has appointed to the Boards too many old men who are past their creative prime. He does not see why Chairman of Boards should receive salaries of £25,000 when the highest civil service salary is only £4,000."

Wyatt thinks that the worst defect in the nationalised industry is the laziness in the relations between Ministers and Boards. The Ministers have been reluctant to issue directives to the Boards—because if they do so they render the work of the Boards liable to be discussed in Parliament. "The result is that Ministers 'escape' responsibility."

Wyatt thinks the more control by Parliament the better. "It must be admitted that nationalisation has produced no stagnation. The mere fact of public ownership has not inspired the worker to prodigious feats. On the other hand, the 'business' industry for business without public ownership it is probable that production would have dropped steadily. The atmosphere in the nationalised industries is a better one than it was under private ownership, but a way has yet to be found for putting the management closer to the workers in a full effective sense."

Full employment

In "the Listener," the Labour Party economist, Professor Arthur Lewis, makes some disturbing admissions about the programme for full employment. He welcomes the recent United Nations report on full employment, and thinks it strange that it has received so little notice in the United Kingdom.

"The report has written the centre of the full employment discussion from domestic measures on to the international plane. The great problem for public men now is how to keep it there. We are still living in the fool's paradise of believing that we have discovered some secret weapon, which will enable the British Government to prevent unemployment from emerging in Britain all by its own efforts. It is urgent that our political parties should get their heads and out of their programmes for it is not until we realise the truth that we shall take the initiative in insisting on adequate international institutions."

This is the kernel of his argument. We cannot prevent unemployment in Great Britain solely by our own devices. We are dreadfully vulnerable. If there is a slump abroad, especially in America, we shall be hit. Nothing in the Labour Party's programme can alter this.

"All our political parties have sworn to guarantee full employment. Whereas the truth is that neither they nor I nor anybody else in the world really knows how to prevent unemployment in this country. I very much doubt whether such unemployment can be prevented if there is a slump in America."

This is at least candid. It is comforting to know that all the signs are that there will not be a slump in America, at least for the time being.

TAILPIECE: In this democratic age it is considered polite to refer to the poor as the "underprivileged." A London evening paper has now produced the champion euphemism of the year. It refers politely to the "barbarians" as the "mentally underprivileged."

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A shooting star



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star badge, the NRA expert badge for all .22, .38 and .45
calibre pistols, and taken first place awards in matches. Her
latest honour was the capture of second place in the Women's
National Overall Championship at Tampa, Florida, this year.
(AP Photo).

Foster mother of jungle girl may go to Holland

Bergen Op Zoom, Holland, May 23.
A Dutch Army sergeant, De Hartogh, father of
"Jungle Girl" Bertha, now the subject of a
Singapore court action, said today that he
would let his child's foster-mother, Aminah,
come to Holland for a short time if there were
no other way to get Bertha back without
trouble.

He did not know Aminah personally but she was an
acquaintance of his wife's mother, Mrs. Hun-
ter-Winterberg.

He added that Aminah was
never the child's nurse, and
that he personally had never
agreed to the child being taken
by the Malay woman. But
he could do nothing about it
as both he and his wife were
interned by the Japanese be-
fore he could make other ar-
rangements.

Aminah has appealed against
the Singapore court order that
Bertha, who has been with her
for eight years in a Malay vil-
lage, be restored to her natural
parents.

Sergeant Hertogh said that if
Aminah's appeal were dismissed
and the order to send the child
to her parents here upheld, the
child's passage would be paid by
the Dutch Government because
he was a member of the Royal
Dutch Indonesian Army.

If Aminah accompanied Bertha
her passage to Holland back to
Malaya would be paid by the
Dutch Red Cross.

Sergeant Hertogh and his wife
were both surprised that Aminah
wished to keep the child in view
of the primitive conditions under
which she had been living.

Both parents are very excited
about Bertha's expected return.
Sergeant Hertogh told Reuters
that in January, 1943, Bertha was
sent to Aminah on a three day
visit from which she never re-
turned. On her way to fetch her
mother was arrested by the
Japanese and interned.

But Bertha still stayed with
Aminah.

Assisted by the police, rela-
tives and friends we tried
everything to get Bertha
after our liberation from
internment. But when we let
Indonesia in 1946 all our effort
had failed.

Since their return to Holland
the Hertogh family has been in
constant touch with relatives and
the authorities in Indonesia. In
December, 1948, Sergeant Hertogh
authorised his brother-in-law,
Sergeant Hunter, at Sourabaya, to
act on his behalf in the matter.

Aminah upset
In Singapore, Aminah, Malay
foster mother who brought up
Bertha Hertogh, was too up-
set today to comment on an offer to
her to accompany the little girl
to Holland.

Told that the parents were re-
ported to have offered her food

and shelter if she wished to come
to live in Holland with Bertha,
Aminah said:

"I cannot say anything just yet
because I am still too sick in the
head and the heart" as a result
of a court order returning Bertha
to her parents.

Bertha remains in a Singapore
girls' home pending an appeal—
Reuters and Associated Press.

Demonstration in Berlin to be peaceful

Berlin, May 23.
The East German propa-
ganda chief, Gerhard Eisler,
said today that Sunday's de-
monstration here of 500,000
Communist youths will be
peaceful.

He made the statement at a
Press conference as the first
police units in West Berlin
were ordered to be on the
alert for the massive rally.
Eisler, formerly a leading
Communist in the United
States, refused to guarantee
that the highway linking Ber-
lin and Western Germany
would be open to Allied traffic
during the demonstration—
United Press.

CHILDREN TO REJOIN PARENTS

Zurich, May 23.
Eight Greek children—the first
of 20,000 to rejoin their families
after being scattered throughout
the Balkans during the civil war
—arrived here by air today from
Yugoslavia.

Boys and girls between the
ages of seven and 11, they are on
their way to parents now in
Australia. They will spend today
in Zurich in the care of the
Swiss Red Cross and are expected
to leave tomorrow for Rome.

They were accompanied from
Belgrade by Yugoslav Red Cross
workers.—Router.

EPIDEMICS FEARED IN QUAKE-STRICKEN TOWN

Cuzco, May 23.

The Prefect of Cuzco, Jose Torro Padro, said today
that there is serious danger of an epidemic
following the earthquake which left an esti-
mated 15,000 homeless.

Estimates were based on the Prefect's report that
4,000 homes had been ruined or damaged
considerably.

The chief concern now is
providing shelter for the
homeless, and tents for them
have been asked from the
American Red Cross.

Last night, parks and squares
were jammed with hundreds
sleeping on the bare ground with-
out blankets and without ade-
quate clothing in a temperature
which fell to zero Centigrade.

People are still being killed by
falling walls and roofs damaged
by Sunday's quake. Five or six
were killed yesterday afternoon
in this fashion.

It is not safe to walk in the
streets or go outside those build-
ings which have been declared
reasonably safe. Some buildings
appear intact from the outside
but inside nothing has been left
standing.

The main buildings in the cen-
tre of the town suffered the least
damage. However, all stores are
closed and nothing is being sold.
The only buildings open to the
general public are the Hotel
Cuzco and the Prefecture build-
ing and radio-telephone office.

Both the Hotel and the Pre-
fecture are filled with people
while the lobby of the hotel is
jammed with persons unable to
obtain rooms.

The authorities ordered sup-
plies of serum to combat a pos-
sible outbreak of pneumonia,
typhus and ammalbox and prepa-
red to purify the water supply
with chlorine. There have been
no recurring earth shocks excep
for a slight tremor about 3 p.m.
on Monday, which was hardly
noticed by the population.

The casualty toll remains 57
killed and 137 injured. Rescue
crews, hampered by lack of
equipment to remove wreckage
and debris, are resorting to the
use of sticks among the ruins.

Officials estimate that 80 per
cent of all buildings were dam-
aged considerably if not ruined.
Even the Hotel and Prefecture
have plaster lying on the floors.
Officials are still reluctant about
estimated damage but one source
said it would be US\$7,000,000.—
United Press.

POP



A graver image



MANDRAKE THE MAGICIAN

By Lee Falk and Phil Davis



RIP KIRBY

By ALEX RAYMOND



JOHNNY HAZARD

By FRANK ROBBINS



JANE



PRINCE BIRA DIVORCED

London, May 23.
The English-born wife of
Siamese Prince Phanulak Bir-
abongse, the auto race driver,
won a divorce today from her
royal husband.

The Princess, the former Miss
Cecil Heycock, married Prince
Birabongse—popularly called
Prince Bira—at the Siamese
Embassy in London in 1938. She
charged adultery. The suit was
not defended.—Associated Press.

Saigon, May 23.
Liberia has recognised the
French-backed Vietnam State of
Indo-China, the 20th State to do
so, it was announced today.—
Associated Press.



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SAILINGS TO

"SZECHUEN"	Bangkok	5 p.m. 25th May
"SOOCHOW"	Keelung	5 p.m. 26th May
"FOYANG"	Incheon & Tientsin	5 p.m. 29th May
"PAKHIOI"	Keelung, Yokohama, Nagoya, Osaka & Kobe	5 p.m. 30th May
"SHENGKING"	Keelung	5 p.m. 30th May
"FOOCHOW"	Yokohama, Nagoya, Osaka & Kobe	5 p.m. 30th May
"YUNNAN"	Singapore	5 p.m. 30th May
"PRODUCE"	Singapore & Sibei	5 p.m. 30th May
"SHANSI"	Bangkok	5 p.m. 7th June
"KWEIYANG"	Singapore	3 p.m. 8th June

* Sails from Custodian Wharf.

ARRIVALS FROM

"FOYANG"	Tientsin & Tsingtao	3 p.m. 25th May
"PAKHIOI"	Bangkok	11 a.m. 26th May
"FOOCHOW"	Indonesia & Straits	8 a.m. 26th May
"YUNNAN"	Korea	4 p.m. 26th May
"PRODUCE"	Sibei	26th May
"HUPH"	Tientsin & Tsingtao	31st May/1st June
"KWEIYANG"	Bangkok & Saigon	1st/2nd June
"SHANSI"	Kobe	4th June

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SAILINGS TO

"TAIYUAN"	Japan	2nd June
"TAIYUAN"	Japan	5th June
"CHANGSHA"	Japan	9th June
"TAIYUAN"	Sydney & Melbourne	20th June

ARRIVALS FROM

"TAIYUAN"	Australia & Manila	9 a.m. 25th May
"TAIYUAN"	Australia & Manila	1st June
"CHANGSHA"	Australia & Manila	5th June
"TAIYUAN"	Japan	17th June

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"PYRRHUS"	Genoa, Marseilles, Liverpool & Glasgow	6th June
"AGAPENOR"	Loading 14th for Liverpool	10th June
"CALCHAS"	N. Africa, Havre & Liverpool	23rd June

ARRIVALS FROM

"CALCHAS"	U.K. via Straits	26th May
"DOLUS"	U.K. via Bangkok & Labuan	11th June
"TELEUS"	U.K. via Straits	13th June
"AGAPENOR"	U.K. via Straits & Manila	13th June
"AENEAS"	U.K. via Straits	27th June
"MARON"	U.K. via Straits	5th July
"AUTOMEDON"	U.K. via Straits & Manila	13th July
"PATROCLUS"	U.K. via Straits	18th July

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Russia honours war dead



Representatives of the Russian Army, with political leaders from the East Europe states, paid homage to the Russian soldiers killed during the war in East Germany and during the Siege of Berlin. The ceremonies were part of a nation-wide observance of the 32nd anniversary of the founding of the Red Army. The memorial to the Russians killed in the fighting in Germany, in the beautiful Treptower Park in the Russian sector of Berlin. Photo shows: Russian military personnel seen during their day-long homage. The 60-foot-high memorial of bronze and marble is laden with wreaths and flowers. (AP Photo.)

THE STERLING AREA

The following article makes some key points about the Sterling Area and its trade with Western Europe.

PART I. THE STERLING AREA—GENERAL

1. Members of the Sterling Area are the world's largest single area of multilateral trade. Present members are:

(a) Commonwealth countries: United Kingdom, Australia, Ceylon, India, New Zealand, Pakistan, South Africa, Southern Rhodesia and the British Isles.

(b) Non-Commonwealth countries: Burma, Iceland, Iraq, and Irish Republic.

The Sterling Area therefore comprises all the Commonwealth countries except Canada, and four non-Commonwealth countries. Canada with her naturally close trade and financial links with the U.S. is not a member of the Sterling Area.

Within the Sterling Area there are few restrictions on commercial payments, and with sterling as the common means of payment between members of the area, and from one member to most outside countries, trade can be carried on multilaterally. This means that a sterling country can use a surplus with one member (or with non-members) to pay off a debt to another, or in other words that the currencies of the Sterling Area countries are convertible into one another. The need for laborious bilateral negotiations between pairs of countries is thus avoided and the level of international trade is higher than it would otherwise be.

2. Transferable Account Sterling. In addition to the Sterling Area proper, sterling may be used freely for the settlement of current accounts between a number of other countries, for example Chile, Egypt, Holland and the Dutch monetary area, Italy, Norway, Persia, Siam and Sweden.

In general the facilities of transferable account sterling are extended to countries between which payments are fairly well balanced and which are not therefore expected to become either holders of excessive amounts of sterling or uncomfortably short of sterling through transfers from and to other members of the group.

3. Share of World Trade. The population of the countries in the Sterling Area is 25 per cent of that of the whole world. A further 21 per cent of the world population live in countries of the transferable account group.

It has been estimated that in 1948 the Sterling Area countries did roughly 27 per cent of world trade and the countries of the transferable account group 17 per cent—an estimated total of 44 per cent world trade.

4. Other countries. Not in the "transferable account area" are allowed to make use of sterling for financing trade with third parties with the permission of British Exchange Control.

PART II. THE STERLING AREA AND WESTERN EUROPE

1. The exchange of goods and services between the United Kingdom and the rest of the Sterling Area on the one side and the Marshall Plan countries of Europe on the other amounts to something like £2,000 million a year each way.

2. Imports of goods and services from the United Kingdom and the rest of the Sterling Area by the Marshall Plan countries during the first three quarters of 1949 were roughly as follows:

	£ million (annual rate)
French monetary area	150
Dutch	100
Belgian	100
Swedish	80
Denmark	80
Norway	70

Western Germany 65
Switzerland 35
Portuguese monetary area 35
Greece 20
Turkey 15
Austria 15

3. Well over half Western Europe's trade with the Sterling Area is with the U.K. and the value of this trade has expanded considerably over the past three years. U.K. exports and re-exports to Western Europe rose from £268 million in 1947 to £385 million in 1948 and to £407 million in 1949. Roughly half these exports consist of metals and engineering products, about one-seventh of textiles and clothing and one-eighth of raw materials (including coal). In addition British-controlled oil companies have been furnishing Western Europe with nearly half its oil supplies.

In return the U.K. is providing a steadily-expanding market for the goods of other O.E.C.C. countries, importing from them £460 million last year, compared with £328 million in 1948 and £233 million in 1947. Over two-fifths of these imports consisted of food and drink and nearly one-third of raw materials. Further, the U.K. spent £21 million on tourism in Western Europe in 1948.

4. The overseas Sterling Area is also of great importance to Western Europe as a source of supply for raw materials. Wool is much the largest single item in this trade. In the first seven or eight months of 1949 France obtained three-fifths of her wool from the Sterling Area, Italy and Belgium four-fifths, Western Germany three-quarters.

Rubber supplied mainly by Malaya and Ceylon, and jute from India and Pakistan are other important raw materials for which Western Europe relies mainly on the overseas Sterling Area. Western Germany, for instance, has been buying nine-tenths of her natural rubber from sterling sources. Italy three-quarters, Belgium three-fifths and France one-third.

Other primary products which enter to an important extent into trade between the overseas Sterling Area and Western Europe are cocoa from West Africa, tea from India, Pakistan and Ceylon, and tin from Malaya.

5. There is no doubt at all that trade between Western Europe and countries in the Sterling Area has been greatly facilitated by the fact that trade throughout this area is conducted on a multilateral basis, made possible by the common use of sterling as an international currency.

As a concrete example of the benefits which other O.E.C.C. countries obtain from the multilateral use of sterling, Norway is at present running a surplus of several million pounds on transactions with the rest of the Sterling Area and is able to use this surplus to help finance a deficit with U.K. Denmark is able to pay for imports of rubber and tin from Malaya and of cocoa from West Africa with pounds earned from selling agricultural products to the U.K. Italy buys considerably more from Australia than she sells to Australia, but is able to cover this deficit out of a surplus with other members of the Sterling Area. France is buying two or three times as much from the overseas Sterling Area as she is selling to it, and would have to do without key supplies of wool and other raw materials if she were not able to finance these purchases with sterling obtained in other ways (in 1948 at least) under the Lairo-European Payments Agreement, and in 1949-50 by a surplus of exports to Britain).

6. Further, a balance of trade which is so heavily in the Sterling Area is more difficult for them to obtain the supplies they want from Italy.

PART III. THE STERLING AREA'S DOLLARS

1. One of the essential conditions—in fact, the one absolutely essential condition—of the proper functioning of the Sterling Area is the maintenance of adequate central reserves of gold and dollars. As the banker of the whole area, the U.K. has a permanent obligation to safeguard these reserves. In other words Britain must regard the achievement of a balance between the sterling and dollar areas as her first and over-riding economic objective.

2. With this end in view the U.K. has co-operated with its partners in the Sterling Area—end, through the Marshall Plan, with the other countries of Western Europe—in all measures for earning and saving more dollars. The expansion of trade with the Sterling Area, and with Europe, in which the U.K. has played a leading part (as the figures in Part II Paragraph 3 show) has done much to 'save dollar expenditure; on the other side the U.K. has taken many steps, including the devaluation of sterling, to encourage and assist its exporters to earn dollars.

3. The dollar expenditure of the rest of the Sterling Area (excluding the U.K.) in the year ending June 1949 was over \$1,100 million compared with an average of only \$250 million in the years 1934 to 1938. This more than four-fold increase in dollar spending is one of the major factors turning the pre-war dollar surplus of the rest of the Sterling Area into the post-war deficit.

Consequently, in addition to their efforts to expand dollar earnings, the other Sterling Area countries have their part to play in economizing in dollar expenditure in order to help the Sterling Area pay its way in dollars as Marshall Aid dwindles. For while the Sterling Area banking system is designed to cope with temporary deficits with one outside country (which can be restored by subsequent surplus) or with deficits in one place which can be offset by surpluses elsewhere, it cannot continue to afford facilities for world-wide multilateral trade in the future. A general and prolonged shortage of one currency—in this case, dollars.

Therefore the measures that the Sterling Area countries agreed to take to economize in dollar expenditure, following the meeting of Commonwealth Finance Ministers in London in July, 1949, are of the utmost importance to the future prospects of the Sterling Area.

4. At December, 31, 1949, the central gold and dollar reserve of the Sterling Area held in the U.K. amounted to \$1,088 million. Before the war in terms of present-day purchasing power the U.K. reserves were equivalent to over \$10,000 million or about six times their end-1949 level.

SALT IN PI

Manila, May 28.
Salt production in the Philippines has attained its pre-war level, according to the Bureau of Census.

Various sea water beds in the lowland sections of the country are at present operating full blast and the Bureau estimates that this year's production will equal or better that of 1938—the last census year when gross receipts from salt amounted to nearly \$200,000.

The working season usually begins in December and lasts until the end of May when the rainy season starts. Biggest producers are the provinces of Cavite, Pangasinan and Rizal. Cebu, Iloilo, Zamboanga and Philippine salt is coarse and not usually of the best quality for making man-made salts and other industrial uses. Associated Press.

AMERICA'S STRATEGIC BOMBING STRENGTH

Washington, May 23.

America's strategic bombing force, which gained new importance in the recent North Atlantic defence talks, now numbers about 500 bombers. Only a few are B-38 Superbombers. The others are B-29 Superfortresses built during the recent war, and their post-war successors, B-50s. All three types are atomic bomb carriers.

No B-47s jet bombers have yet been delivered to combat groups. The United States would be entirely responsible for long-range bombardment under plans for dividing military tasks among the 12 Atlantic Pact countries as discussed at the London Foreign Ministers' meeting.

The bombers immediately available for the job are fewer in number than those frequently depicted in single missions in World War II. But the destructive force they can carry is many times greater than that of the B-17 Flying Forts.

Lieutenant General Curtis Lemay, Air Force Strategic Air Commander, keeps the bombing force in constant readiness to strike quickly if the country should be drawn into war.

From the headquarters of Offutt air force base, Omaha, Nebraska, he commands three air forces. They are the 15th with headquarters at March air force base at Riverside, California, the Eighth at Carswell base, Fort Worth, Texas, and the Second at Larkins base, Shreveport, Louisiana.

With the exception of one B-29 group of probably 30 planes based in the Far East and one currently on duty in England, all strategic bombers are stationed in the United States ready to be sent in any direction when necessary.

Any of the strategic bombers—B-36s without inflight refuelling and others with it—can reach any target in the world. The Air Force believes that present development of air defences is such that bombers would get through with acceptable losses. General Lemay has said that the enemy probably would not know the B-36 was coming until its bomb hit. And its existence over England not long ago, B-29s got through the British defences with what for defenders was discouraging ease.—United Press.

BARTER DEAL CALLED OFF

Tokyo, May 23.
Japanese trade circles reported today that a contract to import 40,000 tons of sugar from Mexico in exchange for Japanese rails was called off recently because Mexico now lacks any sugar surplus for export.

The report said the deal was temporarily signed in February this year between the Nippon Commercial Company and Scott and English Limited.

The sources said the Japanese Government is now negotiating to purchase the same amount of sugar from Cuba, Colombia and other Central and South American countries under the April/June foreign currency budget.

The government was also negotiating to ship Japanese rails to Mexico in exchange either for 40,000 tons of rice or 1,000 bales of raw cotton and linseed oil.—United Press.

Reditfusion

A.M.
7.20—Up With The Sun.
7.30—Musical Clock.
7.45—Ed. A. Keller Show.
8.00—News and Weather Forecast.
8.15—Rosario Bourdon Symphonette.
8.30—Morning Music.
9.30—Thursday's Favorite Classics.
10.30—Morning Melody.

P.M.
12.30—B.B.C. Book Exchange.
12.45—B.B.C. School Broadcast.
1.30—From The Films.
1.40—Light Variety.
2.15—News.
2.30—Orch. Of The Week.
2.45—Variety Call The Tune.
3.00—The Nostalgia Trio.
3.15—Tropics.
3.30—Variety Tones.
3.45—Movie Time.
3.50—Children's Corner.
4.00—Music Makers.
4.15—Music By Frankie Carlo.
4.30—The Debut Of The Music.
4.45—Norman, Clester and His Sessionable Music.
5.00—Dollars for Dime.
5.15—B.B.C. News.
5.30—Local News.
5.45—The Evermore Serenaders.
6.00—The Star Line.
6.15—Dollars for Dime (continued).
6.30—B.B.C. News.
6.45—Local News.
7.00—The Star Line.
7.15—Dollars for Dime (continued).
7.30—B.B.C. News.
7.45—Local News.
8.00—The Star Line.
8.15—Dollars for Dime (continued).
8.30—B.B.C. News.
8.45—Local News.
9.00—The Star Line.
9.15—Dollars for Dime (continued).
9.30—B.B.C. News.
9.45—Local News.
10.00—The Star Line.
10.15—Dollars for Dime (continued).
10.30—B.B.C. News.
10.45—Local News.
11.00—The Star Line.
11.15—Dollars for Dime (continued).
11.30—B.B.C. News.
11.45—Local News.
12.00—The Star Line.

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OUTWARDS	LEAVES LONDON	DUE HONGKONG
a.s. "CANTON"	Sailed	6th June
a.s. "CARTHAGE"	1st June	8th July
a.s. "CORFU"	15th June	31st July

Via Southampton, Port Said, Aden, Bombay, Colombo, Penang & Singapore.

HOMEWARDS	LEAVES HONGKONG	DUE LONDON
a.s. "CANTON"	9th July	10th July
a.s. "CARTHAGE"	15th July	8th August
a.s. "CORFU"	15th August	1st September

a.s. "CANTON"	1st September	2nd October
a.s. "CARTHAGE"	25th September	25th October
a.s. "CORFU"	25th October	25th November
a.s. "CANTON"	22nd November	24th December
a.s. "CHUSAN"	9th December	6th January

* Disembark passengers at Southampton on 23rd December.

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FREIGHT SERVICE

OUTWARDS	DUE HONGKONG	FROM
a.s. "SUNAT"	20th May	London & Continent.
a.s. "ROMALI"	20th June	—
HOMEWARDS	LEAVES HONGKONG	FOR
a.s. "SUNAT"	18th June	London & Continent.
a.s. "SUNAT"	2nd July	—

Accepting Cargo for Singapore, Port Swettenham, Penang, Colombo, Aden, Port Said, Genoa, Marseilles, London, Hamburg, Antwerp & Rotterdam. With liberty to call at Bombay if Indonesian waters.

SPACES AVAILABLE FOR CARRIAGE OF OIL IN BULK. SPACE FOR REFRIGERATED CARGO. LIMITED PASSENGER ACCOMMODATION.

BRITISH INDIA S.N. CO., LTD.

a.s. "SHIRALA"	In port	from Calcutta, Madras & Brunei
a.s. "SANGOLA"	sails 25th May	for Brunei, Rangoon & Calcutta
a.s. "TAIRA"	sails 2nd June	for Japan, Rangoon & Calcutta
a.s. "TAIRA"	sails 7th June	for Japan, Rangoon & Calcutta

* These ships have Refrigerated Cargo spaces.

P. & O. B.I. JOINT SERVICE

a.s. "FURNEA"	In port	from Persia, Gulf, Bombay, Colombo & Brunei
a.s. "FUNDIA"	sails 20th May	for Japan, Rangoon & Calcutta
a.s. "OZARDA"	sails 6th June	for Japan, Rangoon & Calcutta
a.s. "OZARDA"	sails 11th June	for Japan, Rangoon & Calcutta

Accepting cargo for Manila, Port Moresby, Brisbane, Sydney, Melbourne & Adelaide, and on through bills of lading for New Zealand & Pacific Island ports.

All vessels have liberty to call at any port on or off the route, and the routes and callings are subject to change or amendment with or without notice.

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN S.S. CO., LTD.

a.s. "EASTERN"	due 31st May	from New Zealand & Australia
a.s. "EASTERN"	sails 14th June	for Australia

Accepting cargo for Manila, Port Moresby, Brisbane, Sydney, Melbourne & Adelaide, and on through bills of lading for New Zealand & Pacific Island ports.

All vessels have liberty to call at any port on or off the route, and the routes and callings are subject to change or amendment with or without notice.

For full particulars apply to—

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.

Telephone Nos. 27721-4.

Costume embarrassed even the mannequin

Paris, May 23.

Bikini bathing suits, the scanty morsels of apparel that reveal more inches of bare flesh than any garment this side of a nudist colony, are being shown again by Jacques Heim, the designer who first introduced them back in 1946.

This year he makes them with skimpy, strapless brassieres connected by a narrow ribbon between the bust. They look provocatively insecure but Heim assures everyone they are "non-slip."

The trouser portions of the suits finish several inches below the navel and fasten just beneath the left hip-bone, with tiny straps tied into a bow.

He shows them in bright-colored wool jersey, plain and pinstriped cotton and varies the treatment slightly with each suit by adorning them with flaps and bows. He covers one black cotton suit with natural fishnet.

Heim also introduces Bikini skirts this summer. They are just as brief as the pants but somehow give a little more coverage up to the navel.

All of these bikini creations were paraded at the opening of Heim's summer style show by a shapely young mannequin whose embarrassed blushes were accompanied by gasps and crowd comment from the crowded audience.

When Heim first introduced them four years ago he called them atom suits.

But at a big swimming contest held in Paris, the competitors caused such a scandalous war of embarrassment that Heim named them bikini suits. The name stuck.

This year Heim calls them bikini suits and sun-bathers. Associated Press.

RADIO

Radio Hong Kong broadcasts on a frequency of 445 kilocycles per second and on 9.82 megacycles per second in the 21 metre band.

H.K.T. P.M.

12.10—Broadcast for Schools—Science & Everyday Life. "Gas in the Home." (B.C.T.S.)

12.15—Hong Kong Calling—Programme Summary.

12.20—Ambrose & His Orchestra. (Vocal)

1.00—Orch. Manolo Del Rio. Mocha-bone.

1.10—New Weather Report and Announcements.

1.25—Music and Song of Frank Lahar.

2.00—Close Down.

6.00—"Hong Kong Calling"—Programme Summary.

6.05—"Show for a Queen"—A Fairy Tale by Grimm. (Children's Story)

6.22—Orch. Raymond.

6.30—Light Variety with Paul Weston & His Orch.

7.00—"Time for Music"—BBC Scottish Variety Orch. (BBC)

7.10—Dum-berry-Francisco. (Studio)

8.00—World News & News Analysis. (London Relay)

8.15—"Band Call"—The Band of Kings. (Studio)

8.30—"Show for a Queen"—A Fairy Tale by Grimm. (Children's Story)

8.45—"Review by Bill Phillips. (Studio)

9.00—"From the Editorials" (London Relay)

9.10—"Weather Report."

9.15—"At the Opera"—Don Pasquale. (Donizetti). Act I. with the Principal Members of the Chorus & Orch. of La Scala, Milan, conducted by Carlo Sabatini.

9.45—London Studio Melodrama—The Looming Doom. (BBC)

10.15—"We All Have to Talk"—No. 1. "World and Your World"

ROYAL INTER-OCEAN LINES

SINGAPORE, JAVA PORTS and MACASSAR		ARRIVALS SAILINGS	
"VAN HEUTSZ"	28th May	In Port	28th May
"TJIBODAS"	6th June	10th June	10th June
"TJIBALENGKA"	26th June	30th June	30th June
"TASMAN"	26th June	1st July	1st July
"VAN HEUTSZ"	26th June	1st July	1st July

*Not calling Singapore
**Only to Singapore, Penang & Bel Deli

MANILA, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA & SOUTH AMERICA		ARRIVALS SAILINGS	
"TJIBADANE"	10th June	10th June	10th June
"BERLAGE"	14th June	14th June	14th June
"TEGELBERG"	14th June	14th June	14th June
"STRAAT BOENDA"	25th May	25th May	25th May
"TJIKAMPEK"	26th June	26th June	26th June
"RUYB"	1st July	1st July	1st July

JAPAN		ARRIVALS SAILINGS	
"TJIMENTENG"	25th May	25th May	25th May
"TJIBADANE"	7th June	7th June	7th June
"TJIBODAS"	8th June	8th June	8th June
"TEGELBERG"	19th June	19th June	19th June
"TJIKAMPEK"	29th June	29th June	29th June
"RUYB"	5th Aug.	5th Aug.	5th Aug.

Agents: HOLLAND—EAST ASIA LINE

EUROPE via MANILA and MALAYA		ARRIVALS SAILINGS	
"RYNKER"	6th June	6th June	6th June
"LANGLESCOT"	early June	early June	early June
"MARIEKERK"	early July	early July	early July

Through S/L issued to Mediterranean and Northern European ports

JAPAN		ARRIVALS SAILINGS	
"RYNKER"	5th June	5th June	5th June
"LANGLESCOT"	early July	early July	early July
"MARIEKERK"	early Aug.	early Aug.	early Aug.

KING'S BUILDING, TELEPHONES 28015 TO 28017

CHINESE AGENTS: 42 CONNAUGHT ROAD, C. TEL. 0096, 2503

ISTHMIAN LINE

(Isthmian Steamship Company, New York)

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VIA LOS ANGELES AND PANAMA

"STEEL SURVEYOR"	22nd June
"STEEL EXECUTIVE"	23rd July

Tanks available for Bulk Oil

SAILINGS TO SAIGON, BANGKOK & JAKARTA (BATAVIA)

"STEEL SEAFARER"	24th June
"STEEL ROVER"	16th July
"STEEL ADMIRAL"	16th Aug.

ARRIVALS FROM U.S.A.

"STEEL SEAFARER"	Sailed N.Y. Sailed S.F. Due H.K.
"STEEL ROVER"	Sailed 3rd June 24th June
"STEEL ADMIRAL"	6th June 24th June 15th July
"STEEL ADMIRAL"	7th July 25th July 15th Aug.

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SWEDISH EAST ASIA Co. LTD.

ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE

m.v. "BALI"	30th May
m.v. "HAI HUNG"	3rd June
m.v. "SUMATRA"	End June
m.v. "MINDORO"	End July

SAILINGS TO EUROPE

m.v. "BALI"	15th June
m.v. "SUMATRA"	15th July

FOR

ADEN, PORT SAID, GENOA, MARSEILLES, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM, BREMEN, HAMBURG, COPENHAGEN, OSLO & GOTHENBURG

Deep tanks available for Bulk Oil

GILMAN & CO., LTD.

Tel. 31148

UNIONS APPROVE SCHUMAN PLAN

Dusseldorf, May 23.—The major labour organisations of Western Europe and America, meeting here today, gave their blessing to the Schuman Plan for a merger of the heavy industries of France and Germany and other European countries.

A resolution to this effect was adopted unanimously by the representatives of the chief non-Communist trade union organisations of France, Britain, Germany, the United States, the Benelux countries and Sweden.

WOOL SALES

Sydney, May 23.—The market for the Sydney wool sales today was generally buoyant, with a strong demand for the best quality wool.

The leading selling brokers, J. Winchcombe & Co., reported a strong demand for the best quality wool.

AUTO WORKERS' SETTLEMENT

Detroit, May 23.—The CIO United Auto Workers and General Motors Corporation agreed today on a new five-year contract covering the union's 235,000 General Motors employees.

The union claims it got benefits totalling 19 cents an hour.

An immediate four cents an hour wage increase is granted, and the company agrees to raise pay again—four cents an hour each year for the next four years.

It granted \$100 monthly pensions to workers aged 65 with 25 years service.

The union originally demanded benefits totalling 31 cents an hour, which negotiations began on March 29.—Associated Press

NY COTTON

New York, May 23.—Cotton futures, after a lower in early dealings but persistent trade buying, in nearby months later reversed the trend.

Futures closed 50 cents to \$1.00 a bale higher.

July 1959—\$1.10, 1960—\$1.20, 1961—\$1.30, 1962—\$1.40, 1963—\$1.50, 1964—\$1.60, 1965—\$1.70, 1966—\$1.80, 1967—\$1.90, 1968—\$2.00, 1969—\$2.10, 1970—\$2.20, 1971—\$2.30, 1972—\$2.40, 1973—\$2.50, 1974—\$2.60, 1975—\$2.70, 1976—\$2.80, 1977—\$2.90, 1978—\$3.00, 1979—\$3.10, 1980—\$3.20, 1981—\$3.30, 1982—\$3.40, 1983—\$3.50, 1984—\$3.60, 1985—\$3.70, 1986—\$3.80, 1987—\$3.90, 1988—\$4.00, 1989—\$4.10, 1990—\$4.20, 1991—\$4.30, 1992—\$4.40, 1993—\$4.50, 1994—\$4.60, 1995—\$4.70, 1996—\$4.80, 1997—\$4.90, 1998—\$5.00, 1999—\$5.10, 2000—\$5.20, 2001—\$5.30, 2002—\$5.40, 2003—\$5.50, 2004—\$5.60, 2005—\$5.70, 2006—\$5.80, 2007—\$5.90, 2008—\$6.00, 2009—\$6.10, 2010—\$6.20, 2011—\$6.30, 2012—\$6.40, 2013—\$6.50, 2014—\$6.60, 2015—\$6.70, 2016—\$6.80, 2017—\$6.90, 2018—\$7.00, 2019—\$7.10, 2020—\$7.20, 2021—\$7.30, 2022—\$7.40, 2023—\$7.50, 2024—\$7.60, 2025—\$7.70, 2026—\$7.80, 2027—\$7.90, 2028—\$8.00, 2029—\$8.10, 2030—\$8.20, 2031—\$8.30, 2032—\$8.40, 2033—\$8.50, 2034—\$8.60, 2035—\$8.70, 2036—\$8.80, 2037—\$8.90, 2038—\$9.00, 2039—\$9.10, 2040—\$9.20, 2041—\$9.30, 2042—\$9.40, 2043—\$9.50, 2044—\$9.60, 2045—\$9.70, 2046—\$9.80, 2047—\$9.90, 2048—\$10.00, 2049—\$10.10, 2050—\$10.20, 2051—\$10.30, 2052—\$10.40, 2053—\$10.50, 2054—\$10.60, 2055—\$10.70, 2056—\$10.80, 2057—\$10.90, 2058—\$11.00, 2059—\$11.10, 2060—\$11.20, 2061—\$11.30, 2062—\$11.40, 2063—\$11.50, 2064—\$11.60, 2065—\$11.70, 2066—\$11.80, 2067—\$11.90, 2068—\$12.00, 2069—\$12.10, 2070—\$12.20, 2071—\$12.30, 2072—\$12.40, 2073—\$12.50, 2074—\$12.60, 2075—\$12.70, 2076—\$12.80, 2077—\$12.90, 2078—\$13.00, 2079—\$13.10, 2080—\$13.20, 2081—\$13.30, 2082—\$13.40, 2083—\$13.50, 2084—\$13.60, 2085—\$13.70, 2086—\$13.80, 2087—\$13.90, 2088—\$14.00, 2089—\$14.10, 2090—\$14.20, 2091—\$14.30, 2092—\$14.40, 2093—\$14.50, 2094—\$14.60, 2095—\$14.70, 2096—\$14.80, 2097—\$14.90, 2098—\$15.00, 2099—\$15.10, 2100—\$15.20, 2101—\$15.30, 2102—\$15.40, 2103—\$15.50, 2104—\$15.60, 2105—\$15.70, 2106—\$15.80, 2107—\$15.90, 2108—\$16.00, 2109—\$16.10, 2110—\$16.20, 2111—\$16.30, 2112—\$16.40, 2113—\$16.50, 2114—\$16.60, 2115—\$16.70, 2116—\$16.80, 2117—\$16.90, 2118—\$17.00, 2119—\$17.10, 2120—\$17.20, 2121—\$17.30, 2122—\$17.40, 2123—\$17.50, 2124—\$17.60, 2125—\$17.70, 2126—\$17.80, 2127—\$17.90, 2128—\$18.00, 2129—\$18.10, 2130—\$18.20, 2131—\$18.30, 2132—\$18.40, 2133—\$18.50, 2134—\$18.60, 2135—\$18.70, 2136—\$18.80, 2137—\$18.90, 2138—\$19.00, 2139—\$19.10, 2140—\$19.20, 2141—\$19.30, 2142—\$19.40, 2143—\$19.50, 2144—\$19.60, 2145—\$19.70, 2146—\$19.80, 2147—\$19.90, 2148—\$20.00, 2149—\$20.10, 2150—\$20.20, 2151—\$20.30, 2152—\$20.40, 2153—\$20.50, 2154—\$20.60, 2155—\$20.70, 2156—\$20.80, 2157—\$20.90, 2158—\$21.00, 2159—\$21.10, 2160—\$21.20, 2161—\$21.30, 2162—\$21.40, 2163—\$21.50, 2164—\$21.60, 2165—\$21.70, 2166—\$21.80, 2167—\$21.90, 2168—\$22.00, 2169—\$22.10, 2170—\$22.20, 2171—\$22.30, 2172—\$22.40, 2173—\$22.50, 2174—\$22.60, 2175—\$22.70, 2176—\$22.80, 2177—\$22.90, 2178—\$23.00, 2179—\$23.10, 2180—\$23.20, 2181—\$23.30, 2182—\$23.40, 2183—\$23.50, 2184—\$23.60, 2185—\$23.70, 2186—\$23.80, 2187—\$23.90, 2188—\$24.00, 2189—\$24.10, 2190—\$24.20, 2191—\$24.30, 2192—\$24.40, 2193—\$24.50, 2194—\$24.60, 2195—\$24.70, 2196—\$24.80, 2197—\$24.90, 2198—\$25.00, 2199—\$25.10, 2200—\$25.20, 2201—\$25.30, 2202—\$25.40, 2203—\$25.50, 2204—\$25.60, 2205—\$25.70, 2206—\$25.80, 2207—\$25.90, 2208—\$26.00, 2209—\$26.10, 2210—\$26.20, 2211—\$26.30, 2212—\$26.40, 2213—\$26.50, 2214—\$26.60, 2215—\$26.70, 2216—\$26.80, 2217—\$26.90, 2218—\$27.00, 2219—\$27.10, 2220—\$27.20, 2221—\$27.30, 2222—\$27.40, 2223—\$27.50, 2224—\$27.60, 2225—\$27.70, 2226—\$27.80, 2227—\$27.90, 2228—\$28.00, 2229—\$28.10, 2230—\$28.20, 2231—\$28.30, 2232—\$28.40, 2233—\$28.50, 2234—\$28.60, 2235—\$28.70, 2236—\$28.80, 2237—\$28.90, 2238—\$29.00, 2239—\$29.10, 2240—\$29.20, 2241—\$29.30, 2242—\$29.40, 2243—\$29.50, 2244—\$29.60, 2245—\$29.70, 2246—\$29.80, 2247—\$29.90, 2248—\$30.00, 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MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

ARRIVALS FROM		
"FALAISE"	Japan	25th May
"LA MARSEILLAISE"	Europe	30th May
"DES GLIERES"	Europe	15th June
"GRENABLE"	Europe	15th June
"SEMERE EGLISE"	Europe	15th July

SAILINGS TO		
"LA MARSEILLAISE"	Yokohama & Kobe	30th May
"LA MARSEILLAISE"	Marseilles via Manila	10th June

FREIGHT SERVICE		
"FALAISE"	N. Africa Europe	26th May
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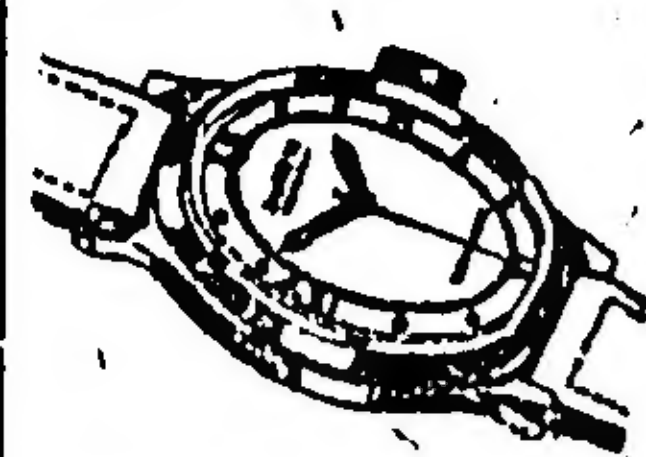
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BUREN
THE PERFECT
SWISS WATCH

CHINA MAIL

HONG KONG, THURSDAY, MAY 25, 1950.



Home cricket:

WARWICK STILL LEADING IN COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP

London, May 23.
In spite of the fact that the top five Counties in the County Cricket Championship all failed to gain any points, the leading three positions are unchanged.
Warwickshire are still in the lead with 36 points, followed by Northamptonshire and Surrey, each with 28.

Essex and Lancashire, both of whom won their matches, come next with 24 points each, followed by other winners in Gloucestershire and Hampshire, who each have 20 points.
Worcester, Middlesex and Sussex, who before the end of the current series were sharing fourth place at 14 points, are now in joint, eighth position, with Yorkshire and Derbyshire.

Middlesex did not have a match in this series.

Of the nine matches only two were drawn.

Set to get 253 to beat Lancashire in three hours, Warwickshire failed lamentably and were tumbled out in two hours for 90 runs. It was an inglorious display after the spin bowlers, Kardar (four for 64) and Ibbotson (four for 80) had skilted the last six Lancashire batsmen in less than an hour for 30 runs.

Twenty-one years-old Hilton bowled his left-arm spinner cleverly taking four wickets for 33 runs.

A defiant 101

Lancashire owed much for their first Championship win to Winston Place, who carried his bat for a defiant 101 in four and three-quarter hours.

Somerset, rattled out for 82 in their first innings, just managed to hang on in their second and deprive Derbyshire of a win.

Derbyshire bowlers gathered a harvest of cheap wickets in the first innings. A Rhodes doing best with five wickets for 14 runs with his leg-breaks, to which he added three wickets for 33 runs in the second innings.

But Derbyshire could not win the race against time against the stubborn Somerset batsmen in the second innings.

Another exciting finish was that in which Essex beat Surrey by 17 runs. The cousins, Peter and Ray Smith, backed by brilliant fielding, again caused the Surrey collapse.

Peter gained the best figures with seven wickets for 34 runs, giving him a match analysis of 13 wickets for 118 runs, but Ray deserved as much praise for his admirable length.

A partnership of 113 for the seventh wicket by Kenyon and Howarth failed to save the match for Worcester against Gloucestershire. Kenyon got his second century of the season in four hours and 20 minutes, hitting 15 fours and Howarth made 12 boundaries in his 79 not out.

Lambert, with his fast medium deliveries, sent back five of the first six Worcester batsmen at a personal cost of 43 runs.

Highest score

Jack Livingston made his highest score in County cricket, but failed by six runs to reach his century for Northamptonshire against Norths in a match which was obviously destined to be drawn.

He batted three hours and 10 minutes and hit 13 fours.

On a pitch giving considerable assistance to spin bowlers, Yorkshire took only two hours to beat Essex for their first victory this season.

Only George Cox offered serious resistance, hitting 47 not out in two hours with seven fours. By taking five wickets for 48 runs in the second innings, John Wardle earned match figures of nine for 101.

Another first win of the season was gained by Glamorgan against Kent, but the Welsh County suffered shocks, while, scoring the 82 runs needed. In an hour before lunch, Glamorgan hit off 48 for the loss of two wickets, but then they lost two more men for the addition of four runs.

Kent, however, could not follow this up and pull the game out of the fire.

Len Munner, while helping to capture the four remaining Kent wickets early in the day, brought his analysis to five wickets for 57 runs.

Results

Results of first-class matches today were as follows:

At Leeds: Yorkshire beat Sussex by an innings and 21 runs. Yorkshire: 284 (Wardle, left-arm slow bowler, five for 48).

At the Oval: Essex beat Surrey by 10 runs. Essex: 181 and 148 (Finch, left-arm slow bowler, five for 48).

At Canterbury: Kent beat Middlesex by 10 runs. Kent: 181 and 148 (Finch, left-arm slow bowler, five for 48).

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Amateur Golf:

G.G.D. CARTER LOSES SECOND ROUND MATCH

St. Andrew's, Scotland, May 23.

There was a more tranquil atmosphere and one more in keeping with the Royal and Ancient Club when the Amateur Golf Championship was continued over the Old Course here today.

G. G. D. Carter, entered from Royal Hong Kong, lost his second round match to H. V. S. Thompson, of Royal Aberdeen, by two and one.

Bing Crosby and Donald Peers, who have attracted hordes of bobby soxers yesterday had been eliminated and today those who really appreciate golf had plenty to satisfy them.

There were no outstanding competitors engaged in the early part of the day and it was the afternoon spectators who saw the real glories in action.

American power

The American power was again revealed when the B. McFale, a Walker Cup International, won a tense game on the home green against S. V. Tredinnick, of Sussex.

M. G. Thornton, of Royal Colombo, won his way into the third round with a four and two win against S. P. Morrison, of Troon, Scotland.

Frank Stranahan, the winner of the title two years ago, showed his worth and the form which makes him a probable winner again when he took only 10 holes to beat a Scot, A. E. Gibson, by nine and eight and accomplished those in a total of 36 strokes.

No surprises had marked the first games played today, but in one of the best of these Alex Kyle, the 1939 Champion, only just got the better of Ken Patrick by a single hole after a display of first-class golf from both men.

Long day's golf

It was another long day's golf, with approximately 12 hours of continuous play and the draw ordained that some of the best players were at the tail-end of the field.

This applied to Sam McCready, the holder, Joe Carr, one of the most fancied of the Irishmen, Frank Strafaci, another fancied American, and several British hopes.

There have been no major upsets and among the British survivors were the former Champions, Alex Kyle and Dr. William Tweddel, and other Walker Cup Internationalists in Sam McKinley and Gerald Mickelthorpe, also the youthful Arthur Perowne.—Reuter.

Oxford open against West Indies

Oxford, May 24.

Following their first defeat of the tour yesterday, the West Indies touring team were not made happier by the weather here today, for the start of their three day match against Oxford University.

Grey threatening clouds and a bitter wind provided miserable conditions and to make matters worse for the touring team, the University won the toss and decided to bat.

At lunch Oxford University had scored 67 for two wickets.

The teams were: West Indies—Ras, Stollmeyer, Worrell, Weekes, Walcott, Goddard, Gomes, Williams, Jones, Johnson and Bradman.

Oxford: M. B. Holmeys, B. Boobyer, D. Carr, D. Lewis, C. Rudd, C. Winn, P. Campbell, R. Divesha, J. Bartlett, A. Jose and D. Henderson.

Oxford University 1st innings: Boobyer, not out..... 30
Holmeys, B. Gomes..... 24
Carr, B. Bradman..... 9
Lewis not out..... 19
Extras..... 10
Total (for two)..... 97

Wickets fell 1-26 and 2-30.—Reuter.

PRINCE SIMON "PERFECTLY WELL"

Newmarket, May 23.

Running that the American colt, Prince Simon, the favourite for the Saturday Derby, had hurt himself here today, were not confirmed.

It was said that Captain Bird Boydell, trainer of the horse, was perfectly well, and that he had not been hurt.

Prince Simon, a three-year-old colt, was bought by the late King George VI for 100,000 guineas.

He was trained by Captain Bird Boydell, and was the favourite for the Saturday Derby.

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Chess king shows them how



Soviet chess master Mikhail Judovs, taking time out from the candidates' tourney in the World Chess Championships currently being played in Budapest, plays a simultaneous game against pupils of a boys' school in the Hungarian capital. (AP Photo).

Yachting jottings:

Furrer wins Dinghy Series

By "MAINSHEET BLOCK"

The Spring Series in all classes have now finished. The last week-end was anything but spring-like; on Saturday there was rain but no wind, whereas on Sunday, the wind proved too strong for many, who started to finish in, rather than on, water.

The Dinghy Series, which were won by Furrer, have been very well supported, 92 helmsmen taking part to make 670 starts in the 63 races.

It was very close at the finish, with few points between the leaders, who were to be congratulated, as it requires consistent and good helmsmanship to remain at the top of the table.

Furrer took the lead from Caley three weeks ago and in spite of a dangerous challenge from Nixon, who reduced the lead to 22 points last week, held the lead at the finish.

Series results are given below.

Closing Cruise Regatta

All is now set for the Closing Cruise Regatta, which starts with the Novices Race on Wednesday evening.

In addition to the usual programme of class racing, there will be a race for samaras on Monday afternoon, which is an innovation.

The other innovation is a Regatta Ball, which will be held on Saturday evening.

By courtesy of APC, the Talmoshan will accompany the Cruise on Sunday, the draw for which is given below.

Last week's results were—

THURSDAY, MAY 10.
Novices Dinghy Race
1st Burdett (1) 1-2-42; 2nd Shannon (4) 1-10-27; 3rd McF (11) 1-10-46; 4th Miss Balantyne (5) 1-15-48; Miss Noblin (16) DNF.

61st Dinghy Series Race
1st Furrer (11) 1-0-52 (831); 2nd Nixon (1) 1-1-30 (710); 3rd Dubois (3) 1-7-40 (621); 4th Kemmen (6) 1-11-30 (432); 5th Rtd Van Heel (19) Rtd.

SATURDAY, MAY 20.
Dragon Sweepstake Race
1st Dirkswater (12) 3-21-54; 2nd Van Heel (11) 4-2-30; Furrer (3) Rtd; Beaver (7) Rtd; Sodgwick (2) Rtd; Whitehouse (3) Dq.

12th Jubilee Series Race
1st Beeching (2) 2-8-8 (111); 2nd Subtle (9) 2-11-6 (9); 4th Skuttl (4) 2-12-12 (8).

14th Star Series Race
1st Yourleff (1) 1-4-30 (715); 2nd Janlon (2) 1-4-58 (570); 3rd Trenerry (4) 1-10-10 (444); 4th Harrison (4) Dq; Lauffer (8) Rtd.

22nd Dinghy Series Race
1st Nixon (1) 1-7-45 (831); 2nd Janlon (1) 1-8-34 (710); 3rd Howell (15) 1-9-27 (621); 4th Mrs. Portman (8) 1-13-20 (532); 5th Lauffer (2) 1-18-45 (447); 6th Young (19) 2-1-48 (300); 7th Kempton (14) 2-10-12 (298).

SUNDAY, MAY 21.
Friendly Dinghy Race
1st Furrer (11) 1-2-38; 2nd Harrison (11) 1-4-40; Reynolds (11) Rtd.

62nd Dinghy Series Race
1st Furrer (11) 1-1-33 (881); 2nd Yales (1) 1-12-23 (636); 3rd Janlon (1) 1-14-6 (710); 4th Rtd (1) 2-1-10 (298); 5th Rtd (1) 2-1-10 (298).

Shanghai Interport Lawn bowler here

Mr. E. A. "Eddie" Souza, the Shanghai Interport Lawn-bowler, is at present in the Colony.

Mr. Souza will be leaving for Macao in a week's time, but hopes to return to the Colony in the near future.

When the Hong Kong Interport team visited Shanghai in 1948 and won the Interport Series by two games to one, Souza's rink was the only one to score a win against Hong Kong.

In the first game, Sykes and his men beat the Shanghai rink skippered by Fred Madar. Sykes followed up this win with a victory over Alvaro Souza and his men, but lost the third game to Souza. In that game, Souza was the "star" bowler.

Souza has also won the Singles Championship of Shanghai and was for three successive years Champion of the Lusitano Club.

TENNIS MATCH

Playing in the Men's A Division Tennis League at Chuenyue, the Hong Kong Tennis Club defeated the Chinese Tennis Club 3-1.

Eddie Carson outpointed by Luis Romero

London, May 23.

Luis Romero, the Spanish and European Bantam-weight Champion, tonight beat Eddie Carson, the Scottish Champion, on points over 10 rounds at the Empress Hall, Earl's Court, London.

Both men were inside the stipulated weight of eight stone, eight pounds when they weighed in this afternoon.

The verdict in favour of Romero did not meet with general approval and there were boos for Romero from the crowd and cheers for Carson as the boxers left the ring.

It was a poor fight. The two men, both southpaws, had similar styles and they virtually cancelled each other out.

More than half the contest was spent in clinches. Carson was repeatedly warned for holding.

Romero generally did the forcing, and this probably earned him the verdict.

Latorte beaten

Francisco Latorte, the Spanish Featherweight Champion, was beaten on a technical knockout in the second round at the Empress Hall here tonight by Roy Ankara, the Featherweight and Light-weight Champion of West Africa.

The referee stopped the fight as the round ended after Latorte had been down for three counts.

The fight was waged at a terrific pace from the first bell, and Latorte could not cope with the fast-moving Ankara, who landed punches from all angles.

But the 25-year-old Spaniard from Barcelona fought gallantly and earned repeated applause for his clever bobbing and weaving.

Hard rights and lefts to the body sent Latorte down for counts of nine and eight in the second round before another hard right put him on the canvas for the third time.

The bell sounded at the count of eight but the referee stopped the fight in favour of Ankara. The fight was a supporting bout to the Luis Romero v. Eddie Carson contest.—Reuter.

PROBABLES FOR THE OAKS

London, May 24.

There are 19 probable for the Oaks, running at Epsom at 4.30 p.m. (GMT) tomorrow. They are:

Above Board (W.H. Carr), Asmena (W.H. Johnstone), Mesasina (E.D. Smith), One for the Road (K. Gelling), Catchit (E. Erill), Don Duell (G. Smith), Diaper (T. Lowrey), Happy Haven (W. Rickaby), La Brill (C. Smirke), Sapphir (E. Smith), Plum (E.C. Elliott), Capita (T. Gelling), Stella Polaris (M. Molony), Tawhida (J. Thompson), Impulse (A. Brown), Silver Light (J. Marshall), Mercury (W. Nevell), Camrose (Gordon Richards).—Reuter.

SOVIET ATHLETE CLAIMS WALKING RECORD

Moscow, May 23.

The Soviet athlete, Alex Popov, is claimed to have beaten the world record for the five-mile walk in 24 minutes.

Popov's time of 24 minutes is 23 seconds less than the second best time of 24 minutes 53 seconds set by the Englishman, J. G. C. Bennett, in 1927.

And since, enough, the watch would show him to be perfect to within a tenth of a second.